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EDINBURGH

IN THE

OLDEN TIME

DISPLAYED IN A SERIES OF

SIXTY-THREE ORIGINAL VIEWS

BETWEEN THE YEARS 1717 AND 1828,

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS.

Now chiefly in the possession of the Governors of James Gillespie's Hospital, Edinburgh.

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EDINBURGH:
THOMAS GEORGE STEVENSON,
Antiquarian and Historical Bookseller.
M. DCCC. LXXX.

00142098

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OF THE

SIXTY-THREE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

EDINBURGH, the Metropolis of Scotland, it has been remarked, "is a city of singular aspect and character, both as respects its natural and its artificial features. Originating in a time of domestic feuds and political discord, the Lord of the Soil raised his castellum, or mansion, on a lofty, craggy hill that sprung abruptly out of a valley, and which was intended rather as a place of security against a foe, than as a home of pleasantry or comfort. His vassals speedily gathered around him under the walls and shelter of the castle, and reared their dwellings, in which personal security was more consulted than domestic accommodation, or the conveniences of social life. Congregated in a compact mass, the town thus arose around the baronial castle, and as new settlers came in, they seem rather to have raised their original houses in height, than to have extended them in number over the unoccupied ground.

"The situation and natural features of the place are at once peculiar and remarkable; and the original town, as well as its modern additions and improvements, are almost equally singular. A wild, irregular, and irriguous surface, deep valleys, with lofty and craggy hills, are the component parts of the landscape, whilst high, solid, and spacious houses in narrow Streets, constitute the *Old Town*. The buildings of Edinburgh are dispersed over a very irregular surface of ground, and placed partly in valleys, and partly on the tops and sloping sides of hills. In the middle of the *Old Town* they are mostly arranged on the sides of narrow streets, are very high, and constructed without the least regard to symmetry, beauty, or domestic comforts.

"There is not, perhaps, a city in Europe that offers to the lover of picturesque scenery, and to the historian, a more interesting series of subjects for the pencil and pen, than Edinburgh. It is not surprising, therefore, that it has attracted the attention of the artist and the author in an eminent degree; and that, besides many separate books and prints which have been published, illustrative of its general features and of particular scenes, several embellished works have been produced on the subject. The field still appears so fertile, and offers such a succession of crops, that new labourers approach it, and seek profit, or fame, by trying fresh experiments."

Coinciding with these sentiments of Mr. JOHN BRITTON, I have ventured to bring under the notice of the Antiquarian and Topographical Historian and Collector the accompanying series of SIXTY-THREE Plates, forming one of the most curious, interesting, and unique collections which have, as yet, appeared, pertaining to and illustrative of "Edinburgh in the Olden Time." The circumstances attending the discovery of the original china ink drawings may be briefly stated. The Rev. JOHN SIME, Chaplain to Trinity College Hospital, foot of Leith Wynd, and also to the Magdalene Asylum, Canongate, Edinburgh, died on the 28th April 1864, aged 74 years, bequeathing to his wife, MARY FERRIER (his maternal cousin), his whole effects. MRS. SIME died suddenly on the 3rd September 1869, aged 63 years. By her Will, dated 21st July 1869, she bequeathed the whole of her property to the Governors of James Gillespie's Hospital, Edinburgh. Her reasons for doing so were stated to be "owing to her affection for the memory of her dear husband, and a desire to meet in every way what she knew to be his wishes." Moreover, she desired "the household furniture, silver plate, engravings, and curiosities to be removed to the Hospital; and, if consistent with the arrangements, a room to be furnished with the principal articles, the Governors being prohibited in any case from selling the said furniture, silver plate, engravings, and curiosities." The Hospital having recently been converted into a day-school for children, and the majority of the old inmates pensioned off, and others of them accommodated in what is now called "The Gillespie House," in Merchiston Park, arrangements were subsequently made through the energetic instrumentality of DAVID DICKSON, Esq., Master of the Merchant Company, for providing accommodation for the "Sime Collection" in the new Gillespie House. Having been requested by the Governors to arrange the collection of manuscripts, books, prints, engravings, and drawings, I then discovered FORTY-SIX of the drawings which appear in this volume.

KNOWING that MR. SIME had, in early days, a taste for making models of public buildings, and finding among the collection a considerable number of pen and ink sketches of the foundations of cathedrals, churches, castles, and other old mansion houses, I at first concluded that these china ink drawings were executed by him; but having had access to a series of his diaries, journals, letter books, and other manuscripts, and failing to discover therein any mention of them, I changed my opinion, more especially as I have within these past few months succeeded in procuring SEVENTEEN others of the same series, which had been found in an old trunk, in the possession of Messrs. SETON & MACKENZIE, Booksellers, George Street, Edinburgh, where, it is understood, they had been for upwards of twenty years.

This singularly varied and very remarkable Collection of Sixty-three Drawings, illustrative of "Auld Reekie," forms a record of some of the most curious and interesting features of the Scottish Capital worth remembering among things now gone or rapidly passing away. Their accuracy is their chief recommendation, and they have all evidently been executed by one person, who, though not by profession an artist, yet appears to have had a knowledge of architecture. Their claim to any value, however, rests solely on their being truthful memorials of Edinburgh, as existing between the years 1717 and 1828. In the opinion of many antiquaries who have examined them, they are considered to be of permanent value, and the lover of antiquity will see with satisfaction correct representations of many streets and public buildings which have long ceased to exist, except in the records of the city, and will revive that fond remembrance which tradition never fails to preserve in the hearts of a patriotic people. The majority of them have some curious or valuable associations to add to their interest. If they should appear somewhat plain, and sparingly furnished with ornaments, the best apology is, that our old Scottish style of architecture partook of the national character—it was solid, massive, and enriched with little display of ornament, yet exhibiting as a whole a striking picturesqueness altogether beyond the reach of elaborate art. The descriptive notices, prepared after careful study, and upon a collation of the usual authorities, will, it is hoped, be deemed sufficient to give the reader some idea of the peculiarities and characteristics of old Edinburgh.

It has been well remarked that "The most common views of Old and New Edinburgh, *if accurate*, acquire a value through time, and no opportunity should be lost in securing such records of its more fleeting features." Whatever estimate may be formed of this collection, it is hoped that the reader will derive as much gratification and instruction as it has given the Publisher in preparing it for publication. A knowledge of the past is the safest guide to the future, and some

account, even though indifferently executed, of a portion of an ancient city—scenes of many momentous events in Scottish history—may not be without its interest to the general reader as well as to the Antiquary. In conclusion, I may be allowed to remark, that while grateful at having the opportunity afforded me of rescuing this collection from oblivion, and presenting it in an accessible form to the admirers of local topographical antiquities, I regret that, notwithstanding many enquiries, and after much research, I am unable to give the name of the artist. *The collection as a whole may safely be declared to be quite unique, and well worthy of preservation.*

To DAVID DICKSON, Esquire, Master of the Merchant Company, Sir JAMES FALSHAW, Baronet, Treasurer of the Merchant Company, and the other Governors of JAMES GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL, Edinburgh, especial thanks are due for the very handsome manner in which they acceded to my request for permission to publish in facsimile the "Forty-six Drawings" which are their property. To Mr. CHARLES MACKENZIE (of Messrs. SETON & MACKENZIE) Bookseller, Edinburgh, my most grateful thanks are equally due for the courtesy and kindness with which he granted me the free use of the additional "Seventeen Drawings," which are now his property. To JAMES WILSON, Esq. and P. MILLER, Esq. I return thanks for much kind aid and many valuable suggestions afforded by them during the progress of this work.

This series of drawings has been arranged chronologically, in conformity to the markings which appear upon nearly all of them. In carrying out the work, the aim has been to make as perfect a facsimile as possible of the originals, and in doing this, Messrs. MACFARLANE & ERSKINE, Lithographers, Edinburgh, have displayed great care.

The Impression has been limited to *Three Hundred and Fifty Copies*, and the stones have since been entirely effaced.

Hugh J. Stevenson

22 FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH,
November 1880.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES

OF THE

SIXTY-THREE ORIGINAL VIEWS

CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

I.—THE GRAY-FRIARS' CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH, 1717.

THE Magistrates and Common Council of the City of Edinburgh learning that the number of people being so greatly increased, and their churches not sufficient to accommodate them in the performance of their religious duties, ordered, A.D. 1612, a new church to be built in the upper part of their new cemetery, anciently the garden belonging to the Monastery of Gray-friars in the Grassmarket, which had been bestowed on them by Queen Mary. The steeple or spire, which seems to have been used as the city magazine for gunpowder, was destroyed by an explosion on the 7th of May 1718. The Magistrates instead of erecting it anew, built to the western end of the old edifice a new church, the foundation of which was laid in 1719, and finished in 1721. It was separated from the old church by a partition wall, and received the name of "The New Gray-friars' Church."

Upon the back of the original drawing there was inscribed as follows :—

> "The Garden belonging to the Monastery of Gray-friars was converted into a Burying-Place 1561, and in 1612 a Church was ordered to be built on the upper part of the new Cemetery. Gunpowder belonging to the Town having been deposited in the 'Steeple of the Church,' it was blown up on 7th May 1718. A NEW CHURCH being intended to be built *at the west end of the old one*, it was judged convenient to shorten the same by erecting a partition-wall at the second pillar towards the west end, that the old and new churches should be both of an equal length. The foundation of the edifice was laid in the year 1719, and finished anno 1721, to be called 'The New or Wester Gray-friars,' at the expense of 36,543 pounds Scottish money—£3045, 5s. sterling."

The "OLD GRAY-FRIARS' CHURCH" was suddenly destroyed by a fire which broke out on the morning of Sunday, the 19th of January 1845, and presented to the astonished parishioners a blazing mass of ruins as they assembled for the services of the day. It bore on the north-east pillar the date 1613, and on a pannel surmounting the east gable that of 1614, underneath the city arms. It was a clumsy, inconvenient, and ungainly edifice, with few historical associations, and no architectural beauty to excite much regret at its destruction. For an interesting Descriptive Notice of this Church and some of its Ministers, including Principal WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dr. JOHN ERSKINE, and Dr. JOHN INGLIS, with that of its destruction, *vide* HUGH MILLER'S "Voice from the Gray-friars," 22nd January 1845.

II.—INTERIOR OF THE NEW (OR WESTER) GRAY-FRIARS' CHURCH, 1721.

THIS Church, the foundation of which was laid in 1719, was finished in 1721. As already mentioned, it was built contiguous to the west end of the Old Gray-friars' Church, at the expense of £3045 sterling. Several years ago it was repaired, new seated, and re-arranged, the pulpit being removed and placed at the west end of the Church.

III.—PORCH OF HOLYROOD-HOUSE ABBEY, 1753-1755.

THIS ancient "foir-werk," or "for-yett" Gothic Porch and Gate-House of Holyrood Abbey, beneath whose groined roof the dignitaries of the church, the nobles attending on the old Scottish kings, and the beauties of Queen Mary's Court, passed and repassed into the Abbey Close, or Canongate, was in all probability the work of the good Abbot Robert Ballantyne, A.D. 1500. Adjoining this interesting and highly ornamental portion of the ancient monastic buildings, formerly stood the Abbot's "great house or lodging, with the yard thereof, lying beside the Port (Water Gate) of Holyrood House on the north side of the street." The groined archway of the fine old Porch, with the remains of the good Abbot's lodging, forming, with the exception of the chapel, the most ancient portions of the Abbey Palace that then remained, were recklessly demolished by the hereditary keeper in 1753-55, in order, it is said, to transfer his apartments from the gate-house to the main building of the Palace.

In the "Miscellanies in prose and verse" published in 1766 by the eccentric poet and satirist "Claudero." (James Wilson, Teacher in the Cowgate of Edinburgh), who amused the citizens with his humorous and somewhat coarse lampoons, not only commemorated in his verse some of the most striking objects of the old Town that have disappeared, but he appears to have been almost the sole remonstrant against their reckless demolition. In his poems there appears one entitled, "The Echo of the Royal Porch of the Palace of Holyrood-House, which fell under Military Execution, anno 1753." From this it would appear that the military guardians of the Palace had been employed in this wanton act of destruction. The Poet (or rather the echo of the old Porch) thus speaks of these "Sons of Mars, with black cockade :"—

> "They do not always deal in blood;
> Nor yet in breaking human bones,
> For Quixot-like they knock down stones,
> Regardless they the mattock ply,
> To root out Scots antiquity."

The walls of the southern portion of the old building having been preserved, were some few years ago renovated, and converted into what is now called the "Sanctuary Court-House of Holyrood for Insolvent Debtors." On the south side of the main street of the Canongate, adjoining the outer court-yard of the Palace, a series of pointed arches along the wall of the Court-House, indicating the remains of the ancient Porch and Gate-House, can still be seen.

IV.—THE OLD CITY GUARD-HOUSE OF EDINBURGH, 1785.

THIS long, low, dingy, mean-looking edifice stood in the High Street, below the Cross, towards the south side, opposite Bell's Wynd, the New Assembly Close, and Stanelaw's Close. It was built for the accommodation of the City-Guard, probably towards the close of the seventeenth or beginning of last century. It was a slated building, one storey in height, and consisted of four apartments. On the west and south-west corner was the Captain's Room; and adjoining, on the north, was a place for prisoners, called the "Burgher's-Room." In the centre was the Common Hall; and on the east, the apartment devoted to the city Chimney-Sweepers, who were called "Tron-Men," two figures of whom will be observed in the engraving. The extreme length of the structure, from east to west, was seventy feet, and the breadth forty over the walls. Under the floor was a vaulted cell called the "Black Hole," into which refractory prisoners were put.

During Cromwell's impartial rule in Edinburgh it formed the scene of many of his acts of "guid discipline, causing drunkardis ryd the trie meir, with stoppis and musket-is tyed to thair leggis and feit, a paper on thair breist, and a drinking-cap in thair handis." The delinquent was mounted for a certain period, proportioned to the extent of his offence, and exposed to the gaze and derision of the populace, who sometimes were not idle spectators of the exhibition.

The "Guard-House," situated in the very centre of the main street was unquestionably both an eyesore and an inconvenience. The demolition of the Ancient Cross, however, rendered the existence of its unsightly neighbour the more offensive to all civic reformers. ROBERT FERGUSON in his poem of "The Mutual complaint of the Plainstanes and Causey," humorously represents it as one of the most intolerable nuisances of the latter, enough to "Fret the hardest stane." At length it was resolved that the obnoxious buildingshould cease to exist, and on the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th November 1785, the city Guard-House was razed to the ground, and, in consequence, the "Town Rats," or City-Guard, took up their rendezvous in the New Assembly Room, in what is now called the "Commercial Bank Close."

V.—SOUTH FRONT OF ST. GILES' CHURCH, WITH THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AND REMAINS OF THE GOLDSMITH'S HALL, 1796.

ONE of the most remarkable objects in Edinburgh is St. Giles' Church, a magnificent Gothic building, standing in an elevated situation, and forming the north side of the Parliament Square. It is adorned with a lofty square tower, which rises from it centre, the top of which is in the form of an imperial crown, which, for magnificence and beauty of workmanship, is hardly to be equalled. At what time this religious foundation was established is uncertain; but it is of considerable antiquity. It is said to have existed in the year 854. But express mention is made of it A.D. 1359, next in 1380, and again in 1387, when considerable additions seem to have been made to it, occasioned by the great burning in 1385 by the English army under Richard the Third. In 1394 we learn that it was beautified, and southern aisles built. In 1466 it was erected by King James the Third into a collegiate church, having been before that period only a parish church. At the Reformation in 1560 this church was divided by partition walls into four separate places of worship—the New (or High) Church, the Old Church in the centre, the Tolbooth in the south-west quarter, and Haddow's Hole (New North), in the north-west part. Besides these Churches, the smaller apartments were appropriated to the meetings of the General Assembly, the Convention of Royal Boroughs, the City Clerk's and Kirk Session Clerk's Offices, and one of the rooms was used as "The City Cartulary of Edinburgh." The "exterior" of this grand building has undergone various alterations, improvements, and remodelling between the years 1829 and 1839, and now at this period of time (1880) the "interior" is undergoing, through the munificent liberality of WILLIAM CHAMBERS of Glenormiston, an entire and complete process of renewal and restoration, according to the best style of art, under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM HAY, Architect, Hill Street Edinburgh.

The "COUNCIL CHAMBER" was situated at the south-west end of Saint Giles' Church, within a four-sided court of no great space, the access thereto being by a door on the right hand of the passage or lane leading from the High Street between the Church and the Tolbooth, the outlet being a narrow pathway opening into the Parliament Close.

In the "HIGH COUNCIL HOUSE," as it was called, the "MERCHANT COMPANY OF EDINBURGH" held their first meeting on the 1st December 1681, at which Sir JAMES FLEEMING, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and eighty-four other merchants were present, when the Charter of Incorporation or Patent to the Company by King Charles II., granted on the 19th October 1681, was read, and ex-Bailie GEORGE DRUMMOND, Merchant, (afterwards Sir GEORGE DRUMMOND, Lord Provost of Edinburgh), was elected Master.

The "GOLDSMITH'S HALL" was at the foot or end of the narrow pathway leading into the Parliament Close, at the south-west corner of Saint Giles' Church. It was a handsome little building, wherein the affairs of the Corporation of Goldsmiths were transacted. It was destroyed by fire in the year 1785-6. The numerous small wooden booths erected along the south wall of the church were chiefly occupied by goldsmiths, jewellers, watchmakers, engravers, and booksellers. These continued to deform the outward appearance of the church until the year 1817, when they were all removed, a grant of money having been procured from the Government for improving its external appearance.

VI.—ST. GILES' CHURCH FROM THE NORTH, 1803.

THIS view shows the entrances to the High Church, the Old Church, and Haddow's-Hole Church, with the buildings occupied by the Town Council Clerks, and the "City Cartulary of Edinburgh," &c. It also shows that the space occupied by the "Ancient North-West Porch or fine Norman Door,"—a precious relic of the twelfth century, which was taken down and utterly destroyed in the course of some repairs on the building in the years 1797-98—had been converted into a shop and dwelling-house, the modern door into "Haddow's-Hole Kirk" being placed to the west of it.

At the east end of the church there are seen four of those little shops designed "The Cremes," or "Krames"—singular places of business, devoted to the sale of toys, gloves, lollipops, &c.; and the Monument erected to the memory of the distinguished Inventor of Logarithms, JOHN NAPIER of Merchiston, with the inscription "*S. E. P. Fam. de Neperorum Interivs hic situm est,*" appears above the roof of the fourth shop, then occupied by GEORGE GRAY, Toy Merchant. This monument, after undergoing various chances and changes, was restored to its original position in a niche on the east side of the north entrance to the church in the year 1833.

VII.—THE BUILDINGS AT THE HEAD OF BESS WYND, FORRESTER'S, AND TURK'S CLOSE, WITH THE SEAT OF THE TOLBOOTH, 1803.

THIS is a representation of the eastern portion of the south side of Land-Market Street, now corruptly termed the Lawnmarket, which was then a continuous street from the top of the West Bow till within twelve or fifteen feet of St. Giles' Church. Bess (sometimes called Beth's and Best's) and Forrester's Wynds were thoroughfares down to the Cowgate. Bess Wynd—a venerable alley, the houses in which, after suffering greatly from the slow delapidation of time, were exceedingly old and crazy—was nearly destroyed by successive fires in the years 1786 and 1788. In the second flat of the tenement at the head of Bess Wynd lived Mr. ANDREW MACLURE, Writing Master, a man of somewhat eccentric manners, and one of the civic heroes of 1745, who were despatched to meet the Chevalier at Corstorphine, and after a march of little more than a mile, marched back again. Forrester's Wynd was a place of note in earlier times, and frequent allusions to it occur in the "Diurnal of Occurrents, 1575," and in some of the older Diaries recently issued under the auspices of the Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh. It was by this way that the Earl of Mar, with his hackbutters, passed up to the rescue of James VI., 17th December 1596, when that monarch was besieged in the Council-Chamber, or Laigh Tolbooth, by his fanatic subjects. Nearly fronting the south-west corner of the Tolbooth, was the celebrated and very ancient baker's shop called "The Baijen Hole," the first *laigh shop* east of Forrester's Wynd. It was occupied by one ANDREW HARDIE in the year 1784, and afterwards in 1794 by his widow. The shop of ARCHIBALD NAPIER, Druggist, was at the head of Forrester's Wynd. This remarkable pile of buildings, together with the whole of the intermediate houses down to the Cowgate, were, in the year 1808-9, pulled down and entirely swept away, preparatory to the erection of a new Prison, from a design of Mr. ROBERT REID, a little to the westward of the Parliament House; but the situation was afterwards found to be inconvenient, and a smaller building, called the "Lock-up," for the temporary confinement of criminals only, erected. The site was afterwards occupied by the new buildings erected for the Advocates' and the Writers to the Signet's Libraries, according to the plans of Mr. REID, Architect.

VIII.—A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CALTON BURYING-GROUND, WITH PRINCES STREET, 1814.

THIS singularly curious and highly interesting view appears to have been taken from the top of the western brow of the Caldton or Caldoun Craigs ("The hill covered with bushes") a rocky eminence of considerable height, close to the north-east end of the city. This hill formed a portion of the western district of Lestalrig (now called Restalrig) the property of the Family of Elphinstone of Innernochtie, afterwards Lords Balmerinoch, or Balmerino, who, having sold to the Common Council of Edinburgh the superiority thereof, the Council, in the year 1725, obtained a charter from King George the First erecting the same into a Burgh of Barony, under the title of "The Barony of Caldton *alias* Wester Restalridge;" thereafter, on the 2nd of June 1725, the Council granted a "charter of erection of the inhabitants into a Society, and for their better government."

The point from which this view is taken is one peculiarly adapted to show the characteristic features of that part of the city, but more particularly that of the New Town of Edinburgh. In the foreground are the houses and workshops of the Incorporation of the Cordiners or Shoemakers and the tall tenements forming the back of Shakespeare Square, with the burying-ground lying between them, extending from the south end of the hill to High Calton Street on the north. To the left of the picture is the circular Monument erected to the memory of DAVID HUME, the Historian, from the design of Mr. ADAM, with the Steeple of the Orphan's Hospital and part of the North Bridge. The North Loch, with the Earthern Mound, St. Cuthbert's or West Kirk and Burying-Ground, also the Manses and Poor's House, with Kirkbrae-Head House and Gardens, Erskine and Shandwick Places, fill up this part of the picture. The right hand side is occupied with the straight line of Princes Street from the west to the Register Office and Leith Street at the east, to the north of which all the various main and subsidiary Streets and Gardens, with St. Andrew's and St. George's Churches, including Abercromby Place and Heriot Row, &c. are made to appear with a degree of accuracy which is altogether exceedingly pleasing.

In the year 1816, the working classes in Edinburgh were in a very destitute state, and the excellent plan was adopted by the authorities of marshalling them in bands, and employing them to make roads round the Calton Hill. The ascent is now easy by Waterloo Place and the Regent Road, and the walks present at every step views of unparalleled variety and beauty. This undertaking was carried into effect principally through the exertions of that useful and philanthropic citizen, Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Dean of Guild, to whom the community is indebted for many other useful undertakings and improvements throughout the city. On the 12th of September 1817, the Lord Provost and Council of Edinburgh, unanimously voted a piece of plate, value one hundred guineas, to Mr. JOHNSTONE "as a mark of the respect which they entertain of the unremitting attention he has paid to the various duties of his office, and for his zealous and never ceasing efforts to promote the improvement and good of the city." Mr. JOHNSTONE was one of the Bailies of the city in the year 1812.

IX.—NORTH SIDE OF THE GRASSMARKET, WITH THE CORN MARKET AND WELL AT THE FOOT OF THE WEST BOW, 1814.

X.—THE FOOT OF THE WEST BOW (EAST SIDE) WITH THE CORN MARKET AND SITE OF THE COMMON PLACE OF EXECUTION IN THE GRASSMARKET, 1814.

THE Markets for provisions in Edinburgh appear to have had no fixed places assigned them till the year 1477, when James III., by letters patent, granted a charter confirming the places then fixed by the Magistrates. The "Meal and Corn Market" was located from "the Tolbooth up to Liberton's Wynd," but this place was afterwards changed, and the "Corn Market" removed to a square enclosed with a stone wall at the south-eastern corner of "Marlin's Wynd, in the Cowgate" (where Blair Street now is), from whence it was again removed in the year 1560 to the southern part of the Grassmarket, between Heriot's Bridge and the West Port; but that place proving likewise inconvenient, the Magistrates and Council, in the year 1716, ordered "a shed to be built at the foot of the West Bow Street, and eastern end of the Grassmarket, of the length of forty-two feet and the breadth of twenty-four, to be supported on each side by a row of three stone pillars, of the height of seven feet and a half, and two feet square, to be covered with a wooden roof to be pitched over." This building, as represented in the two views, was purchased by Bailie NEIL RYRIE, Brewer, Grassmarket, for forty-five pounds, and taken down on Monday 15th and Tuesday 16th August, 1814. Instead thereof, the Magistrates of Edinburgh erected in 1818 at the west end of the Grassmarket a large building, the upper part of which was fitted up for a granary and the under part with open arches as a Grain-Market. It was opened in 1819, but this erection was also removed a few years since, in consequence of the Magistrates and Council having provided a new and elegant building as a Corn Exchange on the south side of the Grassmarket, which was opened on the 5th December 1849.

The GALLOWS STONE occupied a central situation at the east end of the Grassmarket. It was a massive block of sandstone, having a quadrangular hole in the middle, which served as a socket for the gallows. No execution has taken place in the Grassmarket since that of JAMES ANDREW, who was found guilty of a robbery committed in Hope Park on the 4th of February 1784. The socket-stone of the Gallows-tree remained in the causeway till 1823, when it was removed in the course of repairing the street; but its situation is still marked by the peculiar arrangement of the stones in the form of a St. Andrew's cross in the pavement.

XI.—SHAKESPEARE'S SQUARE, WITH THE THEATRE ROYAL, TAKEN FROM EAST REGISTER STREET, 1814.

XII.—SHAKESPEARE'S SQUARE, WITH THE REGISTER OFFICE, &c. TAKEN FROM PRINCES STREET, 1815.

SHAKESPEARE SQUARE consisted of a straight row of buildings from the top of Leith Street, ending on the south at the back entrance into the "Orphan's Hospital." From this, at the south back of the Theatre Royal, there was a large block of buildings, consisting of one common stair and several handsome dwellings of three stories each, at the west end of which there was a stair in successive flights down to the main entrance of the Orphan Hospital, the road leading to Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, and also to Trinity Church and Hospital, and then across by Halkerstone's Wynd and Carrubber's Close to the High Street. The two fine centre shops were occupied by GEORGE WAUCHOPE, Tobacconist, and JAMES RICHARDSON, Apothecary. WAUCHOPE was called a "Black Neb." RICHARDSON was enthusiastic in his loyalty, when any victories over Bonaparte were announced by guns in the Castle, Mr. RICHARDSON fired a little cannon at his door, with the view of annoying his neighbour. Two of the tenements at the top of Leith Street and the centre one, together with one of those at the north end of Shakespeare's Square, were all taken down in the year 1816, so as to facilitate the making of the new approach to the City by Waterloo Place and the Regent's Bridge.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, at the north end of the North Bridge, nearly opposite to the Register Office, and in the middle of Shakespeare's Square, was built in the year 1768, on a part of "Forglen's Park," contiguous to the Orphan's Hospital, and opened for public exhibitions in December 1769. The architecture was by no means ornamental. After undergoing various alterations and improvements, both in its exterior and interior, the building and site, together with the whole of the remaining portions of Shakespeare's Square, were sold to the Government for the erection of a new General Post Office, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Prince Consort, 23rd October, 1861.

THE REGISTER OFFICE.—This noble edifice stands at the east end of Princes Street, directly facing the North Bridge. It was designed by ROBERT ADAM, Architect, and is considered to be by far the most beautiful of Mr. ADAM'S designs. The foundation stone was laid on the 17th of June 1774, by Lord FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, JAMES MONTGOMERY of Stanhope, Lord Advocate, and THOMAS MILLER, of Barskimming and Glenlee, Lord Justice-Clerk, three of the Trustees appointed by His Majesty George III. for carrying the work into execution. The ceremony was performed, under a discharge of artillery, in the presence of the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city, Judges of the Court of Session and Exchequer, and in sight of an immense multitude of spectators. The building was not completed until the year 1783, and its erection cost nearly £40,000 sterling.

XIII.—THE NORTH FRONT OF ST. GILES' CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE LUCKENBOOTHS, 1815.

THIS is a view of the north side of St. Giles' Church, with "Creech's Land" on the east, and the "Tolbooth" on the west, taken from the south side of the Luckenbooths. "Booth-raw," or the "Luckenbooths," was a row of buildings which stood in the middle of that part of the High Street situated between Creech's Land and the Tolbooth, chiefly occupied by the sellers of woollen-cloth got from the Low Countries by the Flemings, called Laken, hence the name "Booth-raw" was found to give way to "Lacken-booths." But Dr. JAMIESON assigns the more probable source in the old Scotch word Lucken, closed, or shut up; signifying booths closed in, and admitting of being locked, in contradistinction to the open stands displayed in the Lawnmarket every market-day. These ancient buildings formed a range of irregular and picturesque lands, nearly all with timber fronts and lofty peaked gables projecting into the street. The buildings of the "Middle Row"—the Luckenbooths proper—immediately in front of St. Giles' steeple, were only three stories high, and with a very low-pitched roof, so as to admit of the clock being seen by passers in the High Street. This row of houses did not abut on the Church, there was a path between it and them. They were entirely cleared away in 1817.

CREECH'S LAND.—This tall and conspicuous building of polished ashler work, facing the ancient Cross due west, projected far into the High Street. The east front, facing down the High Street, commanded not only a view of that central spot "where merchants most do congregate," but a fine prospect of Aberlady Bay, Gosford House, and other objects in Haddingtonshire. The shop in this east front was occupied by Mr. CREECH, of facetious memory, where the Edinburgh Literati used often to meet. For forty years Mr. CREECH carried on the most extensive publishing concern in Scotland; and during the whole of this long period nearly all the valuable literary productions of the time passed through his hands. The shop might be called the "Lounger's Observatory," for its doorway scarcely ever failed to present a phalanx of such individuals engaged in surveying and remarking on the busy crowd in front. Mr. CREECH himself—a handsome genteel-looking man, with his black silk breeches and powdered head—being ever a conspicuous member of the corps. Mr. CREECH was Lord Provost in the year 1811. He died 14th January 1815, having nearly completed his 70th year. His literary lucubrations were collected together, and published under the title of "Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces," with a portrait, octavo, 1815. The flat above that "well-remembered and classical shop" of Mr. CREECH, was the shop of ALLAN RAMSAY, "The Poetical Bibliopole," who removed in 1725 from his shop, "The Mercury's Head," opposite Niddry's Wynd, to what had formerly been the "London Coffee House," where he substituted for his former celestial sign the heads of BEN JONSON, and DRUMMOND of Hawthornden. It was on his removal to this central locality that he established his Circulating Library—the first institution of the kind known in Scotland—not without both censure and interference from some of the stricter leaders of society at that period. The following curious notice of "RAMSAY'S Library" occurs in the private notes of WODROW, the celebrated church historian, now preserved in the Advocates' Library:—"*May* 1728. Besides this profanenes is come to a great height, all the villanous, profane, and obscene books and playes, printed at London by CURLE and otheris, are gote down from London by ALLAN RAMSAY, and lent out for an easy price to young boyes, servant women of the better sort, and gentlemen, and vice and obsceneity dreadfully propagated. RAMSAY has a book in his shop, wherein all the names of those that borrow his playes and books for twopence a-night, or some such rate, are set down, and by these wickednes of all kinds are dreadfully propagate among the youth of all sorts. My informer, Lord Grange [JAMES ERSKINE of Grange, Lord Justice-Clerk, who a few years afterwards immured his own wife in the remote island of St. Kilda, where she spent almost the remainder of her life], tells me he complained to the magistrates of this, and they scrupled at meddling in it, till he mooved that his book of borrowers should be inspected, which was done, and they were alarmed at it, and sent some of their number to his shope to look through some of his books; but he had notice an hour before, and had withdrawn a great many of the worst, and nothing was done to purpose." RAMSAY'S fame and fortune progressed with unabating vigour after this period; and his shop became the daily resort of the leading wits and literati, as well as of every traveller of note that visited the Scottish capital. On Monday 24th July 1817, CREECH'S LAND—"that large tenement, so long an eye-sore, in the middle of the High Street"—was sold for £194, and was, together with the "little shops" attached to the *north side* of St. Giles's Church, in a few weeks thereafter completely levelled with the ground. The "small shops" in the Parliament Close, attached to the *south side* of St. Giles's Church, were commenced to be pulled down on the 24th September 1818.

XIV.—THE TOLBOOTH OF EDINBURGH TAKEN FROM THE WEST, 1815.

XV.—THE WEST END OF THE TOLBOOTH, WITH THE ADJACENT BUILDINGS, 1815.

THESE views represent a section of the new Parliament House buildings and that portion of the south side of the Lawnmarket extending from the shop of JOHN PORTEOUS, draper, adjoining to the head of Carthraes (latterly called Turk's) Close, to that of Liberton's Wynd, which were removed in the year 1816, so that the Government might be enabled to complete the Parliament House Buildings, and the erection of new rooms for the Libraries of the Faculty of Advocates and the Society of Writers to the Signet, as designed by ROBERT REID, Architect, and also for that of a County Hall, Sheriff Offices, &c.

THE OLD TOLBOOTH—"The Heart of Mid-Lothian"—stood at the west end of the Luckenbooth-Row, occupying half the width of the High Street adjoining the north-west corner of St. Giles' Church. It was erected by the citizens in 1561, and designed for the use of the National Parliaments, Courts of Justice, Meetings of the General Assemblies of the Kirk, and for the confinement of debtors and criminals. It was a large, antique, and gloomy-looking pile. The building itself was composed of two parts. The east end or earlier portion was built with polished stone, and seemed to form in itself an independent building, while the west, or larger one was constructed of coarse rubble work, and seemed an addition or re-edification of later times The north side of the edifice was much more ornamental. It had on the first floor a large and deeply splayed square window, decorated on either side with richly carved gothic niches, surmounted with ornamental canopies of varied design. A smaller window on the floor above was flanked with similar decorations, the whole of which were in all probability originally filled with statues. The principal entrance to the Tolbooth was at the bottom of the turret next to the church. The Parliament and Courts of Justice having removed to the new building erected in the neighbourhood, a little to the south of the Tolbooth, it was in the year 1640 converted and used solely as a prison. The modern addition at the west end of the Tolbooth was occupied as a dwelling-house and some shops, while the flat roof formed a platform whereon all public executions took place after the abandonment of the Grass-market in the year 1785. The drop, or table, used at executions, was first introduced here 20th April 1785, on the execution of one Steuart for housebreaking, instead of the double ladder formerly used in the Grassmarket. One of the shops (the north one) was occupied by ROBERT GILMOR, a barber, wig-maker, and perfumer. He was a worthy man; but the people called him "Tottie Gilmor," expressing thus his small stature.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, in one of his illustrative notes to "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," mentions, that "the ancient Tolbooth of Edinburgh was built and destined for the accommodation of Parliament, as well as of the High Courts of Justice; and at the same time for the confinement of prisoners for debt, or on criminal charges." But Mr. DAVID LAING in a "note explanatory," *(Centenary Edition of the Waverley Novels, 1871)* remarks, "This is not so certain. Few persons now living are likely to remember the interior of the old Tolbooth, with narrow staircase, thick walls, and small apartments, nor to imagine that it could ever have been used for these purposes. ROBERT CHAMBERS, in his *Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh*, has preserved ground-plans or sections which clearly show this,—the largest hall was on the second floor, and measuring 27 feet by 20, and 12 feet high. It may have been intended for the meetings of Town Council, while the Parliament assembled, after 1560, in what was called the upper Tolbooth, that is the south-west portion of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles, until the year 1640, when the present Parliament House was completed. The figure of a heart upon the pavement between St. Giles's Church and the Edinburgh County Hall, now marks the site of the old Tolbooth."

THE NEW PRISON, at the east end of Waterloo Place, Calton Hill, which was founded in September 1815, was finished and opened for the reception of criminal prisoners (only twenty-five) on Monday 15th September 1817, when the "Old Tolbooth" was closed, and the materials of the building sold for £280, to Deacon INGLIS, and its few prisoners (twelve debtors) liberated by a subscription kindly set on foot by Ex-Bailie ROBERT JOHNSTONE. Its demolition took place almost immediately afterwards, not without a sentiment of interest, and even regret, in the minds of the spectators, most of whom had been accustomed to look upon it as an antique and curious object since their earliest years. This building—rendered so singularly interesting to the mind by a thousand historical associations—had been the scene of Queen Mary's *Painted Orations*, as they are termed by KNOX; of her son's ridiculous tremors at the approach of a mechanic rabble; and which had displayed on its dreary summits the heads of a Hume, a Morton, a Gowrie, a Huntly, a Montrose, and an Argyle—surely deserved a better fate! Sir WALTER SCOTT, whose genius has shed a peculiar interest upon this ancient structure, whose cant name of the *Heart of Mid-Lothian* has given a title to one of his happiest novels, remarks, that the Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, "gloomy and dismal as it was, the situation in the centre of the High Street rendered it so particularly well-aired, that when the plague

laid waste the city in 1645, it affected none within these melancholy precincts. The Tolbooth was removed, with the mass of buildings in which it was incorporated, in the autumn of the year 1817. At that time the kindness of his old schoolfellow and friend, ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Esquire, then Dean of Guild of the City, with the liberal acquiescence of the persons who had contracted for the work, procured for the Author of Waverley the stones which composed the gateway, together with the door and its ponderous fastenings, which he employed in decorating the entrance to his kitchen-court at Abbotsford. 'To such base offices may we return.' The application of these relics of the Heart of Mid-Lothian to serve as the postern-gate to a court of modern offices may be justly ridiculed as whimsical. But yet it is not without interest that we see the gateway through which so much of the stormy politics of a rude age, and the vice and misery of later times, had found their passage, now occupied in the service of rural economy. Last year [1828] to complete the change, a tom-tit was pleased to build her nest within the lock of the Tolbooth—a strong temptation to have committed a sonnet, had the author, like Tony Lumpkin, been in a concatenation accordingly."

In the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh, there are preserved (1.) the "gaud," or iron bar, with chain and fetters for the ankles, by which criminals condemned to death were formerly secured in the Old Tolbooth; (2.) an iron girdle, with a manacle at each side; and (3.) fetterlocks as used in the prison; also, (4.) a fine model of the Old Tolbooth, or "Heart of Midlothian," taken down in 1817, made by the Rev. JOHN SMIE, Chaplain of Trinity Hospital, Edinburgh.

XVI.—THE MERCHANT MAIDEN HOSPITAL, WITH THE GEORGE INN, BRISTOW STREET, 1815.

XVII.—THE MERCHANT MAIDEN HOSPITAL, WITH LOTHIAN STREET, 1815.

THERE having been for many years several Hospitals in Edinburgh for the reception and entertainment of poor aged citizens, both men and women, and boys, sons of Burgesses and Freemen; but no provision being made in that respect for poor girls, the daughters of Burgesses and Guild-Brethren, various well-disposed persons charitably inclined, especially certain members of the Incorporation of Merchants in Edinburgh, formed a project to erect an Hospital for the maintenance of poor maidens by charitable contributions; and sundry persons of distinction having undertaken to solicit the same, benefactions came flowing in beyond expectation for the "Lasses," amongst which, that of the pious MARY ERSKINE, widow of JAMES HAIR, druggist in Edinburgh, was the most considerable; who, on this occasion, not only purchased and acquired the great lodgings, houses, and yards, with large and pleasant gardens in Bristow, at the expense of twelve thousand merks Scottish; but a little before her death, gave a considerable sum of money to the same, which being greatly increased by the benefactions of the Company of Merchants and other well-disposed persons, the Hospital was established in the year 1695 by the name of "The Maiden Hospital, founded by the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh and MARY ERSKINE," for the "education and maintenance of young girls, daughters or grand-daughters of the Merchant-Burgesses of Edinburgh." The girls upon leaving the house received the sum of £9, 6s. 8d., but the profits arising from work done in the house were also divided among them, in proportion to their industry. This house having long been considered incommodious and unfit for the purpose, the foundation of the *new* Merchant Maiden Hospital was laid upon the 2nd August 1816, on a gently rising piece of ground, extending to three acres to the west of Lauriston Lane, fronting the public walk of the meadows. This edifice was erected under the auspices of Mr. BURN, Architect, and the whole finished, including fitting up, at an expense of £12,250 sterling.

The GEORGE INN, near to the "Bristo Port," was for many long years the head-quarters of the carriers of goods to Newcastle, York, London, and other parts of England. It was, together with the entire side of that portion of Bristo Street, removed a few years ago to make way for the erection of chapels of worship, houses, and shops, &c.

XVIII.—BRISTO STREET FROM THE NORTH, WITH ENTRANCE-GATE TO THE CHARITY WORKHOUSE, AND A PORTION OF THE CITY WALL, 1815.

XIX.—THE CHARITY WORKHOUSE-GATE, WITH THE DARIEN HOUSE AND THE BUILDING CALLED THE CELLS, 1815.

XX.—TEVIOT ROW, WITH PART OF THE CHARITY WORKHOUSE, 1815.

XXI.—BRISTO STREET FROM THE SOUTH, WITH A PORTION OF THE CITY WALL, 1819.

THE TOWN COUNCIL having purchased, in the year 1618, from "TOURS of Innerleith," ten acres of land at the Gray-friars' Port, denominated the "High Riggs," resolved, in 1620, to enclose the same, by extending the city wall from the Vennel Tower southwards to Lauriston, and thence eastwards to Bristo Street, and thereafter continued northwards to Society or Bristo Port. Within this piece of enclosed ground there was the southern part of the Gray-friars' Churchyard (in which, after the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, 1679, a large number of the Covenanters were confined), and George Heriot's Hospital; and the Charity Workhouse, with the Asylum, were afterwards built between the years 1628 and 1743. This portion of the city wall was formed of great shapeless blocks of a whiteish sandstone, and with very little attention to what is termed binding. This series of views shows that portion of the wall extending from the east end of the boundary *railing* of George Heriot's Hospital Gardens round to the entrance-gate of the Charity Workhouse near to Bristo Port. For the convenience of the citizens to repair to Hope's Park or the Meadows, a door-way or passage, called the "Workhouse Postern," was made in the south wall opposite to the west end of Teviot Row in the year 1744. In July 1836 a considerable portion of the city wall was taken down opposite to Teviot Row, and the street or thoroughfare there considerably widened.

The CHARITY WORKHOUSE and its adjacent buildings were erected by voluntary contributions between the years 1740 and 1748. It was a large plain-looking building, and was never entirely finished.

The DARIEN HOUSE was the offices of the Company formed in the year 1695 for establishing a settlement on the Isthmus of Darien, America, and fitting out ships to trade with Africa and the Indies. But the project failed, and the settlement was abandoned in the year 1700, the whole capital of the company (£400,000) being absorbed and lost. It has been stated that out of the 3000 unfortunate colonists (chiefly Highlanders and soldiers who had been discharged at the Peace of Ryswick), not above 30 of them ever returned to their native country. Full particulars as to the rise and progress of the company, and its disastrous and melancholy fall, will be found in that highly interesting collection, printed at the expense of the Bannatyne Club, entitled, "The Darien Papers," Edited by John Hill Burton. 4to, 1849. The Darien House was a substantial and somewhat handsome structure of ashlar-work in the French style, and with the curious high-pitched roof which prevailed in the reign of William III. Above the main entrance was an ornamental tablet with the date 1698 surmounted by a sun-dial. It was afterwards occupied and devoted to the purposes of a Pauper Lunatic Asylum, and popularly known by the name of Bedlam.

The "CELLS" was a modern building, situated towards the south-east corner of the grounds. It was a gloomy and uncomfortable habitation, the exit from which was by a door in the wall at the south-east corner of Bristo Street. A melancholy association attaches to it as having been the scene where poor ROBERT FERGUSON, that unhappy child of genius, so wretchedly terminated his brief career, 16th October, 1774.

In June 1827 an Act of Parliament was passed for the improvement of the city of Edinburgh, part of which scheme was the formation of a new bridge southward from the head of Bank Street towards Bristo and the Charity Workhouse. In the years 1842-43, the "Forrest Road" was formed through the Charity Workhouse grounds to the "Meadow Walk," at which period of time the "Old Lodge" at the head of the walk, adjoining to George Watson's Hospital grounds, was removed by the Road Trustees. The Managers of the Charity Workhouse having purchased, in May 1865, the estate of Craiglockhart (south-west of Morningside), erected there a

new Poor-house, which was opened for the reception of inmates on the 12th of May 1870, and in the year 1871 they sold the old Charity Workhouse buildings and grounds, which have since been feued for streets, a church, and other public buildings, under the designations of Teviot Place, Bristo Place, and Forrest Road and Hill.

TEVIOT ROW BUILDINGS and site having been purchased for the "EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY NEW MEDICAL SCHOOLS," the whole of the houses were removed in the year 1878-79.

XXII.—THE ARCH OVER BRAID'S BURN, OPPOSITE TO LIBERTON DAMS, 1815.

THIS VIEW shows a section of the great tunnel—nearly a mile long—from Milton Mill by Straiton, Burdiehouse, and Liberton Dams to the north side of the Meadows, designed and executed by JAMES JARDINE, C.E., Edinburgh, under the approval of Dr. HOPE, Prof. PLAYFAIR, and Mr. TELFORD, Engineer, for the conveyance of the water from Crawley and Glencorse Springs to the city by means of large cast-iron pipes to the Reservoir, Castle Hill. The expense of bringing in the water, forming the compensation reservoirs, and laying of the distribution pipes, &c. was nearly £200,000.

XXIII.—NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS (SOUTH-EAST CORNER), WITH PART OF THE OLD BUILDINGS, SOUTH COLLEGE STREET AND DRUMMOND STREET, 1815.

XXIV.—NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS (SOUTH-WEST CORNER), WITH PART OF THE OLD BUILDINGS, SOUTH COLLEGE STREET AND DRUMMOND STREET, 1815.

XXV.—NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS (NORTH-WEST CORNER), WITH PART OF THE OLD BUILDINGS AT THE WEST END, AND LIBRARY, INTERIOR OF THE QUADRANGLE, 1815.

XXVI.—NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS (NORTH SIDE), WITH THE OLD LIBRARY BUILDINGS, INTERIOR OF THE QUADRANGLE, 1815.

THE CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH in the year 1566, when the reformed religion was fully established, petitioned their royal mistress, Mary Queen of Scots, for the lands and other property in the neighbourhood of the city which belonged to the Black and Gray-Friars. Their request was in part complied with, and the inhabitants in consequence resolved to erect an University. In 1558, ROBERT REID, Bishop of Orkney, and President of the Court of Session, died at Dieppe, leaving a bequest of eight thousand merks Scotch money for this purpose, which encouraged them in their undertaking. In 1563 they had purchased the property of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary in the Field *(Sanctae Mariae in Campis)* as a site for their intended College, and took further steps to carry the plan into execution. The opposition they met with, however, in the outset of their undertaking from the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow and the ecclesiastics of the See of Aberdeen, induced them for a time to relinquish it. In the year 1580, however, the building was begun. A charter of erection was granted by James VI. in 1582; and in 1583, the college was opened for the reception of students. In the year 1617, when he returned from the court of St. James's to that of Holyrood, he was much pleased at the progress which his favourite University had made during his absence, a period of thirteen years, and so much satisfied was he with the institution, that he resolved to honour the University with his presence at a public disputation on philosophy, and honoured the establishment by wishing it to be called "The College of King James."

Between the years 1620 and 1768 through the liberality of royalty and the generosity of many private benefactors, the University advanced rapidly in celebrity, and various additions were made to the buildings, but the mean appearance which the old buildings of the University exhibited being ill suited to the fame which it had acquired, was long a subject of general complaint. In the year 1763 a "Memorial relating to the University of Edinburgh," was drawn up by Principal WILLIAM ROBERTSON. In this memorial a proposal for rebuilding the fabric of the college on a regular plan, on the site of the old buildings, was submitted to the consideration of the public. Voluntary contributions were to be raised from patriotic individuals, and places were to be opened for subscriptions, in order to raise a fund sufficient for carrying out the design. This proposal seemed for a time to interest the public; but the means being insufficient to realise the project, it was laid aside till a more favourable opportunity should present itself. In the year 1785 the design was once more brought before the public in a well-written letter to the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS (afterwards Viscount MELVILLE), "On the proposed improvements of the City of Edinburgh, and on the means of accomplishing them." Soon after this the magistrates of the city set on foot a subscription for erecting a new structure according to a design which had been prepared by the late celebrated architect, ROBERT ADAM. Considerable sums having been obtained, part of the old building was pulled down, and the foundation-stone of the new college was laid on the 16th of November 1789 by LORD NAPIER, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the descendant of "a man whose original and universal genius placed him high among the illustrious persons who have contributed most eminently to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge."

The ceremony on this occasion was peculiarly impressive. The Magistrates of the city, as patrons of the University, in their robes, the Principal and Professors in their gowns, the students with sprigs of laurel in their hats, the Freemasons of all the Lodges in the city and neighbourhood, arranged in the order of their seniority, formed a procession to and from the place where the foundation stone was laid. The building was accordingly begun, and for some time went on rapidly. But the sum collected, though large, being far from sufficient, for the erection of a building of such elegance and magnitude, it was necessarily stopped; and although the east front was afterwards partially furnished, the erection seemed too extensive to be completed by local subscription. In 1815, however, by the exertions of Sir JOHN MARJORIBANKS, of Lees, and the Right Hon. WILLIAM DUNDAS, the Member of Parliament for the city, the matter was brought before Parliament, and a yearly grant of £10,000 was procured, to be expended in the completion of the building, under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed by Parliament. These Commissioners accordingly met on the 4th December 1816, in order to receive the plans and specifications which had been prepared by their directions. The plan of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY PLAYFAIR was then adopted, and a prize of 100 guineas was adjudged to that gentleman. The second prize of 80 guineas was awarded to Mr. WILLIAM BURN. A very fine design was also submitted by Mr. ROBERT MORISON, which was afterwards engraved and published under the patronage of the Duchess of Gordon. It is now rare. According to Mr. PLAYFAIR'S plan the exterior of the building, as originally planned by MR. ADAM, was retained with little alteration; but a total departure was considered necessary in the interior arrangements. It was accordingly set a second time in progress, and advanced through intermediate years to a finished state in 1834. It presents its main front to the South Bridge. The entrance is by a splended portico supported by six large elegant columns of the doric order, 26 feet in length, and hewn out of one solid stone each. These—which were presented by the Earl of Moray from out of his quarry at Donibristle, near Aberdour—rival anything that ancient architecture can boast, and are not equalled in Britain. Over the gate is the following inscription:—"Academia Jacobi VI. Scotorum Regis, Anno post Christum Natum M.D.LXXXII. Instituta; annoque M.DCC.LXXXIX. Renovari Coepta; Regnante Georgio III. Principe Munificentissimo; Urbis Edinensis Praefecto Thomo Elder; Academiae Primario Gulielmo Robertson. Architecto Roberto Adam." The east front, in which is the principal gate, was to have been adorned with a dome; but such has not as yet been erected. It is however understood that the late Mr. ROBERT COX. W.S., Rutland Street, Edinburgh, left a handsome sum of money for the purpose of having said dome erected.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING.—In the year 1580, CLEMENT LITIL (of the family of Liberton and Craigmillar), Advocate, and one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, bequeathed to the Town Council his Library, consisting of three hundred volumes in Theology and Law, "to be usit be the Ministeris, Eldairis, and Diacones of the Town of Edinburgh, and for Scollaris thairof." The Town Council ordered a house to be built for it in St. Giles's Churchyard, adjoining to the Rev. JAMES LOWSOUN'S (supposed to have stood upon the very site now occupied in part by the Library of the Faculty of Advocates); but, in the year 1584, the books were removed to the infant College, and "delyverit to Mr. ROBERT ROLLOCK, maister of the said college," the Town Council having "on euerie ane of thame prented the armes of the said vmquhile maister CLEMENT with thir wordis: I am gevin to Edinbvrgh & kirk of God be maister CLEMENT LITIL thair to reman, 1580." This generous gift was bestowed during his lifetime, "for the beginning of ane library,"—the undoubted foundation of that magnificent collection which the College now possesses.

In the year 1614 we learn that "the First Visitation of the Colledge upon the place" was made by "the Visitors Commissionat—being 16 of the Town-Council, the 5 present Ministers, and 3 Advocats Assessors.—The main busieness of their meeting was the amplifieing of the fabrick, the Magistrand and Bajan Hall being either of them too strait for the publick meeting of all the 5 classes and Students of Divinity." On the 23d February 1616 the result of the consultation "for amplifieing the fabrick of the colledge" was that "ane commune Hall for publick assemblies and acts, with an Hall for keeping œconomy above it, should be built, 120 foot long, and 30 foot broad. The work was begun immediately, and vigorously prosecuted." The date of its erection was 1617, as indicated by the inscription beneath the City Arms on a carved stone slab in the wall: "Senatus populusque Edinburgensis has ædes Christo et musis extruendas curarunt, Anno Dom. M.DC.XVII." In 1620 "the Library (which was as yet kept in a private chamber by the Principal) was received from Mr Henry Charteris by a committee appointed by the council, and delivered again, upon note by them, to Mr Patrick Sands." In 1626 the Library, having been much increased not only by the donations of such as were yearly graduated, but especially by the munificence of many worshipful citizens cheerfully contributing thereto, it was removed from the private chamber to the higher public hall, till such time as a proper house could be built for it. Mr Kenneth Logie (son to Mr James Logie, a lawyer) "having taken great pains for digesting the volumes in method, setting them down in catalogues, and disposing them in presses in such a way that they could easily be found out by the catalogue, and again reponed, each in his own place; which method served exactly, so long as the books stood in the high hall," was chosen first keeper of the Library on the 22d April 1635. In the month of April 1642 an Act was passed for "building a new bibliotheck, betwixt the souther jamb of the great old lodging and the stair of the new hall; which was followed forth accordingly." The books were secured by linking them on the shelves by a chain secured by a padlock. The ring through which the chain went was fastened to the book in such a way that the book could be consulted, though not abstracted from the shelf. This clumsy device and chain was abandoned, and discontinued some short time after the year 1730, when the ingenious invention of manufacturing and working wire became generally known.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING—the only relic of the old college—was pulled down in August 1827, together with a little square tower at the north-west angle, which was used as an observatory by the distinguished Professor Colin Maclaurin.

The "CATALOGUE OF CLEMENT LITIL'S BOOKS," with some "Extracts from the Records of the Town Council of Edinburgh" illustrative of the origin of the University Library, is printed in the "*Miscellany of the Maitland Club*," volume i. 4to. Glasgow, 1833.

WILLIAM LITIL, of Liberton and Craigmillar, and his brother CLEMENT, may justly be considered, along with JAMES LAWSON, the colleague and successor of JOHN KNOX, the true founders of "King James's College;" that royal pedant having in reality bestowed little more on the University than a charter and his name.

XXVII.—NORTH LEITH CHURCH AND MANSE, 1815.

THIS venerable edifice was founded in the year 1493 by Robert Ballantyne, Abbot of Holyrood-House, which upon its erection, with the consent of his Chapter and the approbation of William, Archbishop of St Andrews, at the north end of the bridge of "three stonern arches" built over the Water of Leith to connect North and South Leith, was dedicated and endowed to "the Honer of God, the Virgin Mary, and St Ninian (the Gallowedian apostle), and for the salvation of the souls of the late King James III., and Margaret, his consort; for the prosperity of the reigning King James IV., and for the salvation of the souls of their predecessors and successors; for the soul of the said William, Archbishop of St Andrews, and those of his predecessors and successors; for the founder's own soul, and those of his father and mother; for the souls of the Abbots, their predecessors and successors; for the souls of all those to whom he was any way indebted, or had any way offended; and for the souls of all the faithful and deceased saints." There were two chaplains appointed to officiate in the said chapel of St Ninian's, at a salary to each of fifteen merks per annum, arising from the rents or profits of certain tenements erected by the founder at the southern end of the bridge, and others situated in South Leith, which yielded together £4 Scots per annum; it being declared that "the surplusage of the money and profits arising out of the said lands or tenements, offerings made in the said chapel, and tolls or duties arising from the said Bridge of Leith, to be imployed in repairing the said chapel, bridge, and tenements, and for lighting the said chapel, and the surplus to be given to the poor." The charter of foundation was confirmed by King James IV. on the first day of January 1493. It contains also a very kind and friendly hint to the two worthy chaplains to conduct any gallantries in which the weakness of the flesh might engage them with as much precaution as possible.

At the Reformation, the Abbacy of Holyrood House being dissolved, the district was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of John Bothwell, with all the privileges granted by King David to Leith in 1128. The inhabitants of North Leith purchased from him, now Lord Holyrood-House, "the chapel of St Ninians, the chaplain's house, tithes of lands of Hillhousefield, and fish brought into the harbours of Leith and Newhaven." The ground on which it and the neighbouring tenements were erected is styled in a charter of Queen Mary, granted in 1569, "The liberty of the North side of the Water of Leith, commonly called *Rude-side*," an epithet evidently resulting from its dependency on the Abbey of Holyrood. In pursuance of this charter the inhabitants of North Leith rebuilt the chapel and chaplain's house for themselves (date on inscription 1600, but built earlier), and on the 11th July 1606 they obtained an Act of Parliament creating North Leith a separate and independent parish, and appointing the chapel to be called in all time coming the "Parish Kirk of Leith benorth the brig."

The celebrated GEORGE WISHART—well-known as the author of the elegant Latin "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose, 1648," which was suspended to the neck of the illustrious cavalier when he was executed—was minister of this parish in the year 1638, when the signing of the Covenant became the established test of faith and allegiance in Scotland. He was soon afterwards deprived for refusing to subscribe, and was thrown into one of the miserable dungeons of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, in consequence of the discovery of his correspondence with the Royalists. Wishart having been some time after set at liberty, he went beyond seas with the Marquis of Montrose in capacity of his chaplain. He afterwards became chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia, sister to King Charles I., with whom he came over to England in the year 1660, on the occasion of that Princess paying a visit to her nephew, Charles II., after his restoration. Wishart soon afterwards obtained from that monarch the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and on the re-establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland he was preferred to the see of Edinburgh, and died there in 1671, in his seventy-first year. He was buried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood-House, under a magnificent tomb.

Dr. DAVID JOHNSTON was the last minister who officiated in the ancient Kirk of St. Ninian. He was a man of great benevolence, and was the originator of the Edinburgh Blind Asylum (1792-3). The fishermen of Newhaven and their families—who much frequented the old church—were always looked upon by their worthy pastor with peculiar kindness. He considered them in a special manner under his charge and protection, and accordingly treated them on all occasions with the most marked attention. This urbanity and condescension produced on their part a feeling of the deepest veneration and respect for their beloved minister. Dr. Johnston was born in 1733, and became minister of North Leith in 1765. He was a fine looking old man, and died in 1824. In 1828 there was erected in the new North Leith Church a beautiful bust of him, admirably executed by Mr Macdonald after a portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn. The following is the inscription on the pedestal:—"This memorial of David Johnston, D.D., who was for fifty-nine years minister of North Leith, is erected by a few friends, in affectionate and grateful remembrance of his fervent piety, unwearied usefulness, and truly Christian charity. Died 5th July 1824. Aged ninety-one years."

Dr. WALTER FOGGO IRELAND was elected assistant and successor on the 9th February 1799, and died suddenly on the 18th February 1828, aged fifty-three years.

Dr. D. H. ROBERTSON (Author of "The Sculptured Stones of Leith, with Historical and Antiquarian Notices," 1851) presented, in the year 1861, to the Museum of the Society of Scotish Antiquaries, Edinburgh, the "Iron Spindle, Cardinal Points, and Copper Weather-cock of St Ninian's Church, North Leith, built A.D. 1493; erected into a Parish Church A.D. 1594."

ST NINIAN'S CHAPEL still occupies its ancient site on the banks of the Water of Leith, but very little of the original structure of the good Abbot remains; probably no more than a small portion of the basement wall on the north side, where a small doorway appears with an elliptical arch, now built up, and partly sunk in the ground. The remainder of the structure cannot be earlier than the close of the sixteenth century, and the date on the steeple is 1675. A large sculptured lintil, belonging to the latter edifice, has been rebuilt into a more modern addition, erected apparently in the reign of Queen Anne. It bears on it the following inscription in large Roman characters:—"Blessed . ar . they . yat . Heir . ye . Vord . of . God . and . keip . it. Lvk . xi. 1600." The new Parish Church of North Leith was begun to be erected in the year 1814, and at length, in 1826, its venerable predecessor was finally abandoned as a place of worship, and soon after converted into a granary. CAMPBELL, in his "History of Leith," 1827, remarks, with indignant pathos,—"Thus, that edifice, which had for upwards of 330 years been devoted to the sacred purposes of religion, is now the unhallowed repository of pease and barley. When dismantling the church, and making other alterations to adapt it for its new

character, two skeletons were dug up within a few yards of the pulpit. The furniture of the church, which was also removed on this occasion, had about it every appearance of a most respectable antiquity; and we have no doubt that the greater part of it, particularly the little ancient-looking rostrum, had remained *in statu quo* for nearly two hundred years." At the present time (1880) the edifice is devoted to the manufacturing and storage of oils, paint, colours, and varnishes.

XXVIII.—VIEW OF GILFILLAN'S LAND, WITH BROWN'S COACH WORK, EAST END OF YORK PLACE, 1815.

GILFILLAN'S LAND stood at the top of Broughton Street, on the west side. It was occupied as a carpet manufactory by Messrs Ebenezer and Alexander Gilfillan and Company from a very early date. In the years 1814-15, and 1816-17, the Town Council acquired that and the neighbouring properties with the view of opening up the east end of York Place, and improving the entrance to the Barony of Broughton, and the adjacent lands of Bellevue, &c. The price paid by the Corporation for the various properties amounted to the sum of £7,812, 17s. 9d. In the year 1816 a portion of the ground was feued to the Vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, upon which they erected a handsome Gothic Chapel, from a design of Mr. Archibald Elliot—which does great credit to the genius and taste of the architect. It was begun in February 1816, and finished in June 1818. The expense of its erection was £12,000. A Bell, formerly in the spire of the Chapel Royal at Holyrood-House, and afterwards in the spire of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, is still preserved in one of the octagonal towers thereof.

BROWN'S COACH WORK was situated at the top of the lane leading from York Place down to Albany Street. These premises are now (1880) in the occupancy of Messrs J. and W. Croall, coachmakers. Designs were prepared for the erection of a fine screen wall against the south side of the coach work, in harmony of style with that of the Episcopal Church, but it was never carried into effect.

XXIX.—MERCHANT COURT, COWGATE, FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF THOMAS HAMILTON, FIRST EARL OF MELROSE AND HADDINGTON, 1815.

THIS REMARKABLE COURT formed three sides of a square, entering from the Cowgate through a pend or arched passage adjoining to the "Magdalen Chapel," with an outlet southwards to the Candlemaker Row and Society Port. This antique building was of a plain but massive style of architecture, containing some apartments of a very elegant character, having finely stuccoed ceilings and handsome pannelings, with other indications of grandeur, &c. This "great lodging" had a very aristocratic history, and was one of the most celebrated buildings in the Cowgate. It appears that "the ground" was first granted by James III., King of Scotland, to John, Lord Bothwell, in 1485. It passed rapidly through other hands between the years 1498 and 1586, when David M'Gill, King's Advocate, obtained a license from King James VI., under his privy seal, "for raising the lodging, and bringing the same out upon the street free of purprision" (rights of a superior). Between the years 1603—when David M'Gill, of Cranstoun-Riddell, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, was infeft in it—and that of 1656, when it was in the possession of Robert, Viscount of Oxford, who, we learn, in the year 1683 conveyed it, along with the right of patronage of the chaplainary of the altar of "St Elegens the Confessor" within the parish kirk of St Giles, as heir of his father, to Andrew Crawford, sheriff-clerk of Linlithgow, for the sum of 14,000 merks.

This Mansion-house is represented as having been the residence of the French embassay in the reign of Mary Queen of Scots. It is, however, certain that it was the mansion of the celebrated Thomas Hamilton, first Earl of Melrose and Haddington, President of the Court of Session, and Secretary of State for Scotland—the favourite of King James VI., and one of the most eminent men of his day; who, from the circumstance of his living there, was endowed by his master, King James, with the *sobriquet* of "TAM O' THE COWGATE."—The Earl of Haddington died 29th May 1637, full of years and honours.

In the year 1691 the MERCHANT COMPANY, having hitherto met in the "High Council House," resolved to purchase a hall, when the "Master and Assistants pitched upon the great lodging, yard, and waste ground lying in the Cowgate, which belonged to Andrew Crawford, sheriff-clerk of Linlithgow," for which they paid the sum of 12,100 merks. Many years after the Company acquired this property they let a portion of it to the Commissioners of Excise. The Commissioners, however, relinquished their possession at Martinmas 1773. During their occupancy the tenement was called "The Excise Office." The Merchant Company having, in the year 1788, purchased ground on the west side of Hunter's Square, erected thereon "new Merchant Hall premises," after which the old tenement in the Cowgate was let to various parties, amongst others James Ruthven and Sons, printers of "The Scots Magazine," &c. &c. In the year 1829 the Merchant Company sold this interesting tenement, and portions of the adjoining buildings, to the Commissioners of Improvement for the sum of £2,541, 10s. The property was shortly afterwards pulled down to make way for the erection of George IV. Bridge, in continuation of Melbourne Place. In that highly interesting work, "Historical Notes as to the Merchant Company of Edinburgh," drawn up by Mr. Alexander K. Mackie, Assistant Clerk to the Company, at the request of Charles Lawson, Esq. of Borthwick Hall, Master of the Company, and printed at his private expense for presents to the members of the Company, small 4to, 1862, much valuable information will be found in connection with the history, antiquities, and furnishings of their first acquired property—Merchant Court, Cowgate.

XXX.—VIEW OF PART OF THE CANDLEMAKER ROW FROM THE WEST END OF MERCHANT STREET, 1816.

XXXI.—THE BOWLING GREEN, MERCHANT STREET, WITH BACK OF BROWN'S SQUARE, AND PORTIONS OF THE CANDLEMAKER ROW FROM THE NORTH, 1828.

THE CANDLEMAKER ROW appears in early days to have been a place of some notoriety. It was the main outlet from the Grassmarket to the southern suburbs, the Sciennes, &c. We learn that in the year 1336 "Edward III. twice invaded Scotland in support of the pretensions of Edward Baliol to the throne, and while he lay with his army at Perth, the Count Namur, coming with a body of foreigners to his assistance, proposed passing through Edinburgh on his way northward. But the Earl of Moray gave him battle at the Borough-Muir, a little to the south of the city, and defeated the invaders. They retreated to Edinburgh in order of battle, part of them were driven through the spot where Bristo Port afterwards stood, and flying down the Candlemaker Row, took refuge on the Castle rock. Others fled by St Mary's Wynd. Next day they surrendered, and were allowed to depart on condition that they should never again bear arms against David Bruce II."

The ground whereon the Candlemaker Row, &c., are situated belonged to the Convent of St Catherine de Sienna. "It consisted of eight acres of arable land, which the Town Council, in the year 1541, took in farm from the said nuns at the yearly rent of eight bolls of wheat and six of bear, with a small piece of ground in the Borough-Muir.'

The "Candlemakers of Edinburgh" were incorporated by virtue of a seal of cause granted them in the year 1517. The "Hall" of this ancient corporation, together with the "Harrow Inn" and all the various tenements on the west side of the street, still stands, with little or no alteration since their first erection.

THE "BOWLING GREEN," on the south side of Merchant Street, was the property of the Merchant Company. The Commissioners of Excise, who were the tenants of the "great lodging," Merchant Court, Cowgate, let out the green to a person of the name of Thomson, hence it was at one time called "*Tamson's Green*," which Mr Robert Chambers, in his "Reekiana; or, Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh," 1833, remarks, "was latterly occupied by the relict of this Thomson; and it is a curious fact that among the bad debts on the Excise books, all of which are yearly brought forward and enumerated, there still stands a sum of something more than six pounds against Widow Thomson, being the last half-year's rent of the *green*, which the poor woman had been unable to pay." This green is shown very distinctly in "Edgar's Plan of Edinburgh, 1742," prefixed to "Maitland's History of Edinburgh," folio, 1753.

BROWN'S SQUARE—the north side of which was built upon part of the green (the rest remained a vacant area for the recreation of the residenters in Merchant Street), was erected in about the year 1763-64 by a builder named James Brown, a most enterprising individual. The houses erected were of suitable elegance to meet the then rising taste for fine mansions. A correspondent in the "Edinburgh Advertiser" newspaper of 6th March 1764 congratulates the editor on the improvements going on in Edinburgh, and observes, "that very elegant square, called Brown's Square, is a great beauty and *offset* to the town," and which he

thinks wants nothing to complete its beauty but "an elegant statue of His Majesty in the middle." The entrances to this once "fashionable and elegant square" were from the east by Argyle Square, and on the west through a pend or archway on the east side of the Candlemaker Row. The middle house on the north side, a large and commodious mansion, still remains. It was the residence of Sir William Miller of Barskimming, Lord Glenlee, who, when all other claimants to rank or gentility had deserted every nook of the old town, resisted the fashionable tide of emigration, and retained this as his town mansion till his death in 1846.

In consequence of the operations of the Commissioners of Improvements, and the erection of George IV. Bridge over the Cowgate, the centre portion of Merchant Street, along with the Bowling Green, and the west part of Brown's Square, together with the whole of the south-east side of the Candlemaker Row, were swept away in the year 1829.

XXXII.—VIEW OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE NEW COUNTY HOUSE, EDINBURGH, 1816.

XXXIII.—VIEW OF THE WEST SIDE OF LIBERTON'S WYND, &c., 1816.

THE SEVERAL TENEMENTS on the south side of the LAWNMARKET,—as depicted in Plates "Nos. VII., XIV., and XV."—extending from the west end of St. Giles' Church to the centre of Liberton's Wynd, having all been removed, we have here presented Views of the north-west front of the new Parliament House buildings, erected for the Libraries of the Faculty of Advocates and the Society of Writers to the Signet, as designed by Mr. Robert Reid, architect, together with the foundation (on the east side of Liberton's Wynd) prepared for the NEW COUNTY HALL, which was erected thereon in the year 1817, from a design by that eminent architect, Mr. Archibald Elliot, of London.

Upon the large space of ground behind the new Parliament House buildings and the Libraries it was intended to have erected a "NEW JAIL," instead of the "Old Tolbooth," from a design prepared by Mr. Robert Reid, architect. We learn that the proposal was so highly entertained and approved of by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, that they accordingly resolved "that the foundation stone thereof should be laid with full masonic honours on Thursday, the 18th September 1808," which was done by the Honble. William Maule, M.P., Grand-Master Mason elect of Scotland.—"The grand masonic procession, consisting of nearly 1000 of the brethren, walked from the College of Edinburgh to the Highland Society Hall, Kings' Arms Close, High Street, where they were joined by the Lord Provost (Donald Smith, Esq., banker), Magistrates, and Council in their robes, preceded by the High Constables, and attended by several noblemen and gentlemen, the Trustees appointed by the Act of Parliament for the various improvements connected with the new Courts of Law, &c. The streets were lined by the military, the procession was conducted with the greatest regularity, and the masonic ceremony was performed by the Most Worshipful Grand-Master with great propriety and solemnity. During the ceremony several masonic anthems were sung by a band of singers placed on the Grand-Master's platform for the purpose. The various current coins of the Kingdom, with copies of the present newspapers, and a plan of the building, enclosed in crystal bottles, were deposited in the stone, with two plates. Upon the one was the following inscription, viz.:—'May God prosper this undertaking, 1808. In the reign of George the Third, the father of his country, in the second year of the provostship of Donald Smith, Esq., the very flourishing City of Edinburgh being already adorned with many new and splendid buildings in which the happy citizens might enjoy every comfort of life, they at last began to build, according to the plan of Robert Reid, Architect, this new prison, in which due attention should be paid to the unhappy; so that neither unfortunate debtors, by being confined promiscuously with criminals, nor even the greatest criminals, before they were brought to trial, by being confined in a loathsome and unwholesome jail, should be made to suffer an useless and unjust punishment.' Upon the other plate were the names of all the present grand-officers, with the following inscription:—'In the absence of the Acting Grand-Master, THE GRAND MASTER ELECT, amidst the acclamations of a numerous assemblage of the brethern, laid the foundation stone of the NEW GAOL OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH: An edifice planned with the benevolent purpose of remedying the evils of the former prison by a suitable regard to the health and comfort, and morals, of those whose detention the law requires; that the unfortunate debtors, being no longer condemned to mingle with criminals, may not, in losing the blessing of liberty, be exposed to lose also the innocence and religion which are the consolation of dreary hours; that even the criminal under the severest sentence of law may have no unnecessary addition to the punishment, which that awful sentence and his own conscience inflict; and that the greatest end of public security may thus be obtained, at the least possible expense of individual suffering.' An immense concourse of spectators were assembled, on the streets, at the windows, and on the house-tops—even the executioner's platform [at the west end of the Old Tolbooth] not excepted. The day being remarkably fine added much to the beauty of the scene; and the regularity, precision, and decorum with which the whole was conducted reflect much honour on those concerned in that department. The Gaol has long been much wanted in this city, and will be found eminently useful; and, when finished, will constitute one of the chief ornaments of this city." But, alas! after all this grand display and rejoicing, we have the additional information "that on the 8th November 1813, at a meeting of the Commissioners of the New Jail, there was read a Report from William Rae, Esq., Sheriff-depute of the County of Edinburgh," disapproving of the proposed site, and assigning reasons therefore; among others, "that the area on which not only the buildings, but the airy-grounds and all other accommodations are to be placed, extends only to two hundred feet in length, by one hundred and fifty in breadth; and that in no way can this area be increased, without an expense altogether enormous, if additional accommodation should afterwards be required. Further, it will be observed that this space is surrounded on the north and east by public buildings, excluding from it the free admission of air; while upon the south, and still more upon the west, there are situated within a few feet of the boundary wall a row of high tenements, being those on the west side of Liberton's Wynd, completely overlooking every part of the prison, excluding from it the air, and forming a most convenient means of conveying into the prison written communications or articles of whatever nature calculated either to promote disorder in the jail, or to aid prisoners in their escape from it." Sheriff Rae suggested various other sites as being much more suitable—(1.) On the "Castle Hill, if the Government could be prevailed on to dedicate the banks for this purpose." (2.) "Ramsay Gardens"—but here the space was too small. (3.) The "Calton Hill might at first view be thought to answer the purpose; but the distance from the Courts of Law forms an unanswerable objection to this situation." In this dilemma, and after maturely reflecting on the subject, Sheriff Rae reported "that there is one, and *only one* situation, which would answer the purpose, namely, part of the sloping bank on the south side of Princes Street, betwixt the Mound and Canal Street. On this spot there will be found all the advantages desirable for the purpose—free air, a south exposure, ample space—admitting of the buildings being extended if the state of society should hereafter require it, and a ready communication from all necessary quarters." The Sheriff, notwithstanding, appears to have been "aware that objections would be brought forward to the site thus proposed, but which, on consideration, he conceives will not appear material" (such as the distance of the jail from the Courts of Law, and the offices of the magistrates and sheriff, &c.); remarking, "But a more formidable objection will be founded on this supposition that the proposed building will be injurious to the appearance of the NEW TOWN, and particularly to proprietors of houses in its vicinity. In considering any alleged injury to the houses in the immediate vicinity, it will be kept in view that this part of Princes Street is now in a great measure composed of shops and houses for public accommodation, and these would rather be benefited than hurt by the additional resort that such an edifice would produce." This report of Sheriff Rae—with all special pleadings—having been read, "the Commissioners were unanimously of opinion that the site hitherto proposed for the new jail is highly objectionable, and that the proposal contained in the report is well worthy of attention." This report had the grave effect, not only of throwing light upon the question, but also of rousing a spirit of inquiry, and exciting considerable interest on the subject. The public attention was called to it by a series of papers which appeared in the "*Caledonian Mercury*." It was generally admitted that the Sheriff had been successful in proving the impropriety of the site in Forrester's Wynd. But the proposal of erecting a jail in Princes Street met with *universal disapprobation*. The Sheriff, in his report, mentions the "Calton Hill" as a situation which must occur to every one, but states the want of access as an insurmountable objection. "A FRIEND TO EDINBURGH" remarked that "it has long been a favourite speculation that the Calton Hill might be connected with Princes Street by taking away the houses which form the east end of it, and throwing a bridge across the hollow lying between the foundation of these houses and the Calton Hill." "CANDIDUS"—in an excellent and well-written paper—states that "the first and primary objection which is likely to be made against opening up Princes Street to the Calton Hill is the expense. With the exception of a few houses on the east side of Shakespeare Square, no property of any value interferes with the object in view." "TIMON"—another correspondent—remarked that "the property from Shakespeare Square to the Hill will feu readily, and, with the exception of the arch over the Low Calton, will form an excellent street, and so by opening up this road an access will be procured to the Calton Hill, which will render the ground there intended to be feued extremely desirable, and, at the same time, eminently tend to improve the incomes of Heriot's Hospital and the Trinity Hospital—those admirable charitable institutions, which possess a great extent of property in that neighbourhood, and which is at present comparatively but of little value." At length, in the year 1814, an Act of Parliament was passed authorising the

erection of a "National Jail on the south side of the Calton Hill." It was founded in September 1815, and finished for the reception of prisoners in September 1817, from the designs of Mr. Archibald Elliot, architect, London.

Portions of the said ground area at the back of the new Parliament House buildings have since been built upon. (1.) For a "New Lock-up" for Criminals; (2.) a section of an intended new "Advocates' Library;" and (3.) the new "Sheriff-Court Offices," with a front to Melbourne Place.

LIBERTON'S WYND was one of the principal thoroughfares for pedestrians from the Lawnmarket down to the fashionable district of the Cowgate. "It is mentioned in a charter granted by King James III. in the year 1477, and appears to have retained its original designation, while closes immediately adjoining were receiving new names, with accommodating facility, on every change of occupants. Its features did not greatly differ from those of many other of the old closes, with its substantial stone mansions eked out here and there by irregular timber projections, until the narrow strip of sky overhead had well-nigh been blocked out by their overhanging gables." In days of yore (1788-1817), the most interesting feature in this "venerable alley" was "Johnie Dowie's Tavern," a celebrated evening rendezvous of the worthy citizens of Edinburgh, where they assembled in small parties, and enjoyed themselves over a bottle of ale and a "saut herring." Here were wont to congregate Ferguson, the poet; Herd, the collector of Scottish songs; Paton, the antiquary; Cummying, of the Lyon Office; Martin, the portrait-painter, and many others of the chief wits and men of letters, in accordance with the habits of society at that period. But, above all, this was the favourite resort of Robert Burns during his sojourn of six months in Edinburgh, where, with Willie Nicol of the High School, and Allan Masterton—the "blithe hearts" of his well-known bacchanalian song,—and with his city friends of all degrees, he held many a social meeting. The house had nothing remarkable about it as a building. It bore the date of its erection, 1728. "Dowie's Tavern" was a house of much respectability. He was himself a conscientious worthy man; and the majority of his customers were social, but neither intemperate nor debauched in their enjoyments. The moment twelve o'clock struck in St. Giles's steeple not another cork would the landlord draw. In answer to a demand for "another bottle, John!" his reply invariably was, "Gentlemen, 'tis past twelve, and time to go home." "Honest John" lived till the year 1817, and is reported to have left a fortune of about six thousand pounds to his son, a major in the army. The successor of Johnie Dowie continued to keep the house open, under the designation of "Burns' Tavern," until the demolition of the wynd in 1834.

LIBERTON'S WYND—on the demolition of the "OLD TOLBOOTH" and the place of public execution in 1817—attained in latter days (1818-1864) an additional and unexpected notoriety from the circumstance of its name being expressed in nearly every capital sentence of the Criminal Court as "the place of public execution." The Town Council, after the opening of the "New National Jail, Calton Hill," appears to have made no arrangements, in the event of another place being required in the future, for "public executions;" for that upon ROBERT JOHNSTON, who was tried for the robbery of Mr. John Charles, candlemaker, near St. Patrick Square, Edinburgh, on the 25th October 1818, of upwards of £600, and ordered for execution on the 30th December 1818, we learn, "It was rumoured that Johnston was to expiate his offences *near the old place of execution*, in front of the Library rooms belonging to the Faculty of Advocates and Writers to the Signet." Petitions and remonstrances were made against this to the magistrates by the inhabitants of the Lawnmarket, and by the Society of Writers; and the measure was also previously objected to in the public prints, and other places for executions suggested. The gibbet, however, as originally intended, was fixed in, or to, the west wall of St. Giles' Church, and the scaffold rested on that venerable cathedral. The apparatus, it is said officially, was prepared by a skillful tradesman, and was inspected and certified to be fit for its purpose by the surveyor of works. But the distance between the beam and the scaffold was supposed to be too limited. To this scaffold, such as it was, Johnston was brought out on the 30th of December, and placed on a quadrangular table erected upon it, which was intended to answer the purpose of a drop. On this table Johnston stood while the executioner attached to his neck a rope, the upper extremity of which was tied to the gibbet. When the criminal gave the signal for his fate, it was intended that the table on which he stood should instantly drop down to the level of the flooring of the scaffold, and leave him suspended. But through the culpable negligence of those concerned in this operation, it really seemed as if the whole had been contrived to produce the shocking consequences which followed. For, in the first place, the table, which seemed to be elevated only about eighteen inches above the level of the scaffold, was manifestly too low to admit of a sufficient length of rope between the wall and the gibbet, unless it were intended to keep the unhappy man for a long time in torture, by making the rope quite tight before removing the table. In the next place, the table was so clumsily constructed that it could not be removed until some time after the signal. Accordingly, nearly a minute of time elapsed after the signal was given before the table could be forced down; and after it was got down, the perpendicular fall was so short that the unhappy man's toes were still touching the surface, so that he remained half standing, half suspended, and struggling in the most dreadful manner, for *thrice he bent his legs upward*, evidently on purpose to accelerate the termination of his sufferings, still he touched the platform; he made several attempts to assist in his own strangulation, but could not succeed. During all these efforts at self-destruction it is impossible to find words to express the horror which pervaded the immense crowd assembled round this shocking spectacle. The magistrates and others on the scaffold stood passive. Archibald Campbell—"the provost's man"—was the first man to call out for carpenters to try and get the wood below the table cut away. When they came, they were at least ten minutes smashing with axes, and could make no impression upon the machinery. The wretched man remained convulsed in every fibre, till the motions of his limbs attracted the notice and sympathy of the immense crowd assembled. The moment they perceived the awfully protracted torture of the unhappy man, one spontaneous burst of indignation resounded from the Parliament Square to the Castle Hill. Still the magistrates on the scaffold did nothing effectual. Meanwhile the cries of horror from the populace continued to increase with indescribable vehemence, and it is hard to say how long this horrible scene might have lasted, had not a person near the scaffold, who was struck by a policeman, cryed out murder! Those who were not aware of this circumstance, which was known to only a very few, imagined that the cry proceeded from the unhappy Johnston. There followed a pause, still as the stillness of death, for a few seconds. But when they saw the protracted throes of suffering humanity, and did not perceive any attempts to relieve them, the feelings of the populace could not bear this farther laceration. Another shout arose, but it was accompanied with expressions of indignation not usual to a mob when they imagine themselves neglected, especially if they have been pleading the cause of humanity. A shower of stones, taken from the loose pavement on the streets, aimed at the scaffold, compelled the magistrates and the police to retire in a moment, who fled for refuge into the Tolbooth Church as a sanctuary, and left the scaffold, criminal, and the officers without a man to direct them, all to the mercy of the mob. A gentleman, who had observed the ignominious flight of the magistrates and officials, and the ineffectual struggles of the malefactor to rid himself of life, sprang forward, and relieved the generous, though rude, feelings of the spectators by cutting the man down. "The populace then took possession of the scaffold, cut down the unhappy man, loosed the rope, and after some time succeeded in restoring him to his senses. They then endeavoured to bear him off, and had proceeded some way down the High Street, when the officers of police (who had, in the manner above mentioned, abandoned their post of duty at the scaffold) proceeded with bludgeons to assail the individuals who were about the half-dead man, of whom they at length recovered the possession. A spectacle now presented itself which equalled in horror any thing ever witnessed in the streets of Paris during the Revolution. The unhappy Johnston, half-alive, stript of part of his clothes, and his shirt turned up, so that the whole of his naked back and upper part of his body was exhibited, lay extended on the ground in the middle of the street, in front of the Police Office. At last, after a considerable interval, some of the police officers, laying hold of the unhappy man, dragged him trailing along the ground for about twenty paces into their den, which is also in the Old Cathedral. Johnston remained in the Police Office about half an hour, where he was immediately attended by a surgeon, and bled in both arms, and in the temporal vein, by which the half-suspended animation was restored, but the unfortunate man did not utter a word. In the meantime a military force arrived from the Castle, under the direction of a magistrate. The soldiers having been *ordered to load with ball*, were drawn up in the street surrounding the Police Office and place of execution. It was now within thirteen minutes of four o'clock, when the wretched Johnston was carried out of the Police Office to the scaffold. His clothes were thrown about him in such a way that he seemed half naked; and while a number of men were about him, holding him up on the table, and fastening the rope again about his neck, his clothes fell down in such a manner that decency would have been shocked had it been even a spectacle of entertainment instead of an execution. While they were adjusting his clothes, the unhappy man was left vibrating, upheld partly by the rope about his neck, and partly by his feet on the table. At last, the table was removed from beneath him, when, to the indescribable horror of every spectator, he was seen suspended with his face uncovered, and one of his hands broke loose from the cords with which it should have been tied, and with his fingers convulsively twisting in the noose. Dreadful cries were then heard from every quarter. A chair was brought, and the executioner having mounted upon it, disengaged by force the hand of the dying man from the rope. He then descended, leaving the man's face still uncovered, and exhibiting a spectacle which no human eye should ever be compelled to behold. It was at length judged prudent to throw a napkin on the face of the struggling corpse. The butchery, for it can be called nothing else, continued *until twenty-three minutes past four o'clock*, long after the street lamps were lighted for the night, and the moon and stars distinctly visible."

This execution was the first after the removal of the "Old Tolbooth." Public attention had been roused by the petition of the inhabitants of the Lawnmarket, and by the paragraphs published in the newspapapers, justly objecting to the execution taking place near the old Cathedral, so much so, that an unusual crowd of

spectators might therefore have been expected. The improper construction of the scaffold, or the awkward manner in which the executioner performed his duty, or both, were, however, the real and sole cause of the outrages which occurred. Although a large reward was offered for the apprehension of the person who cut Johnston down, he never was discovered. At the meeting of the Judges in the High Court of Justiciary, held on Thursday, 7th January 1819, the Lord Justice-Clerk (Boyle) addressed the Lord Advocate (Maconochie), stating "that the Court had heard with horror the shocking and disgraceful procedure which had taken place on the streets of the city on the occasion of the execution of Robert Johnston, and that before they felt themselves disposed to interfere, wished to know what was the result of any investigation his Lordship had instituted in consequence." The Lord Advocate stated "that having heard of the proceedings next morning, he had ordered the Procurator-fiscal to apply to the Sheriff of the County to investigate minutely into the whole circumstances, and that investigation was going on, although not yet so complete as to enable him to lay it before the Court." The Lord Justice-Clerk replied "that the Court certainly expects, my Lord Advocate, the fullest investigation on this painful subject." In addition to this, we learn that on the meeting of the Court, held on Monday, the 25th January 1819, "the Lord Advocate rose and read a report from a written paper to the following purport:—'In reference to the desire expressed by their Lordships to be informed of the result of the inquiry which he had directed to be made concerning the occurrences at the execution of Robert Johnston, on the 30th December last, in pursuance of a sentence of this Court, represented that a precognition, containing a full detail of the circumstances which had then occurred, and of the precautions previously adopted by the Magistrates of Edinburgh for duly carrying the sentence of the law into effect, had been taken before the Sheriff-depute of the *county* of Edinburgh, and laid before him,—that while, in point of fact, the result of the investigation as to discovering the persons principally concerned in the riot and attempt to carry off the body of the criminal which had then been made was unsuccessful, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the Sheriff-depute, he was himself able, after giving the matter the most deliberate consideration, to form an opinion that there were no *grounds* for any proceedings AT HIS INSTANCE against the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*,—that, in other respects, he was confident such measures would be taken as the circumstances of the case required by those on whom that duty was incumbent,—and that, in conformity with what was done in the case of James Macgregor, *alias* Drummond, on 22d January 1753 (this man made his escape from Edinburgh Castle by stratagem, and was never heard of afterwards), he had lodged a copy of the whole precognition in the hands of the Court, for the information and satisfaction of their Lordships.'"

"Lord Justice-Clerk.—'In reference to what has been now stated by his Majesty's Advocate as to the result of the inquiry, which was very properly instituted with regard to the proceeding which attended the execution of Robert Johnston on the 30th of last December, I feel it my duty to state distinctly my opinion, and I trust all your Lordships agree with me, that in consequence of the Public Prosecutor having now stated to us, that after thoroughly investigating the circumstances, as far as was in his power, he has discovered no grounds for instituting any complaint against the Magistrates of Edinburgh or any other person, it would be improper for this Court to avail themselves of the tender that has been made of a sight of the precognition thus taken. It is an unusual proceeding for this Court, in its judicial capacity, to have recourse to precognitions taken by any magistrate. We resort to such only in extraordinary cases, as in applications for bail which are opposed, and where the Court is called upon to decide. In such extraordinary cases, we have on some occasions looked into precognitions; but, in a matter of this kind, where, if any complaint was to be instituted, or any indictment to be preferred, it would be our province to sit as Judges, it appears to me that it would be highly reprehensible were we for one moment to think of opening this precognition, which has properly been put into the hands of our clerk in a sealed form. I am clearly of opinion, therefore, that the precognition, thus properly offered, should be returned to his Majesty's Advocate in the same form, unopened, as delivered into this Court. And I shall conclude with expressing my confident hope that the most effectual measures will be taken, and his Majesty's Advocate has stated his belief that such measures will be taken, to render it impossible that any such occurrence can again take place as that which, I must say, disgraced the metropolis of Scotland on the 30th of December last.' The other Judges present, viz., Lords Hermand, Succoth, Pitmilly, and Reston, bowed assent to what the Lord Justice-Clerk stated."

On the 12th of March 1819, GEORGE WARDEN, clerk in the Post-office at Aberdeen, was tried and convicted of stealing and abstracting letters containing various sums of money. He was ordained "to be executed, in such place as the magistrates of Edinburgh shall appoint as a place of public execution, on Wednesday, the 14th of April next." In the circumstances under which the magistrates found themselves now placed, after much consultation, they, notwithstanding what occurred on a recent occasion, and irrespective of the feelings and expressed wishes, and in defiance of the remonstrances of some of the most respectable inhabitants, resolved—apparently from the proximity of the "New Lock-up"—that the execution should take place in the Lawnmarket, at the "head of Liberton's Wynd, at three o'clock in the afternoon." Accordingly, a temporary gibbet and drop was erected, and there George Warden underwent the awful sentence of the law. The executioner was from Glasgow, and the crowd extended in a compact body from the Weigh-House to the Cross, so that there could not be fewer than 20,000 spectators. Since that period of time the hour was changed to about eight o'clock, and the whole business was finished, and the apparatus removed, shortly after ten o'clock in the morning, and the victims of the law's highest penalty have, with one exception, all been executed there up to that of George Bryce, who suffered death on Tuesday morning, 21st June 1864, for the murder of his sweetheart, Jean Seaton, at Ratho, on the 16th April preceding, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Bailies Cassels and Alexander, and the Rev. Dr. Fowler of Ratho, and Dr. Glover of Greenside, accompanied the prisoner to the scaffold. The name of the executioner was Askern. The body was removed in a closed van to the prison on the Calton Hill, within the precincts of which it was duly buried. In consequence of the Act of Parliament passed in 1868 anent "Executions within Prisons," this was the last public execution held in Edinburgh. The sockets of the "Fatal Tree" were removed in completing the approach to Melbourne Place and George IV. Bridge.

In the year 1823 the improvements on the City of Edinburgh originated in a suggestion made by Bailie Morton for opening an access from the High Street to the westward by a road along the south back of the Castle, and another from the Lawnmarket, opposite the south end of Bank Street, to the south by a new street and bridge over the Cowgate towards Bristo Port. An Act of Parliament having been obtained, operations were commenced in 1827, and in 1834 the west side of Liberton's Wynd, together with an additional portion of the south side of the Lawnmarket, extending beyond the Old Bank Close and the intermediate houses down to the Cowgate, were removed to make way for the erection of Melbourne Place and George IV. Bridge, which was completed in the year 1836.

XXXIV.—VIEW OF PART OF THE HIGH CALTON OPPOSITE THE BACK OF SHAKESPEARE SQUARE, 1816.

THIS PART OF "CRAIGEND"—designated in latter times "THE HIGH CALTON"—formed the east side of one of the chief thoroughfares of the city leading from Leith Wynd northwards to Greenside, the ancient Barony of Broughton, and the western road to Leith. It stood at the bottom of the south-west end of the "Caldton or Caldtoun Craig," immediately below the burying ground. Nearly the whole of this remarkable row of houses were demolished and removed to make way for the formation of Waterloo Place and the building of the large arch of the Regent Bridge and that of the new General Post-Office, in the years 1817-19. Since that time several of the remaining old house have been removed, and new tenements erected on their respective sites.

On the west side of this thoroughfare there was the main street of the Barony of the Calton, designated "Saint Ninian's Row," which led south-westwards up to "Mutersie, or Multer's Hill, and the Long-gate" (now the site of the General Register House and Princes Street). The houses in this row were of an humble character, and appear to have been early designated "The Beggar's Row." One stone tenement—the Hall of the Cordiners,—which seemed to lay claim to somewhat higher pretensions than its frail lath and plaster neighbours, owed its origin to the temporary prosperity of the vassals of St. Crispin in this little barony. An ornamental pannel graced the front of the projecting stair-case, decorated with the shoemaker's arms, surrounded with a rich sculptured border, and bearing the pious motto:—"God bless them Cordiners of Edinburgh, wha built this hous." In FRANCIS SEMPILL'S, of Beltrees, curious poem (published by T. G. Stevenson, Edinburgh, 1849), "The Banishment of Poverty" (1680), the author and his travelling companion, the Genius of Poverty, make for this locality, as the best suited for such wayfarers:—

> "We held the lang-gate to Leith Wynd,
> Where poorest purses use to be;
> And in the Caltoun lodged syne,
> Fit quarters for such companie."

In this ancient street there appears, in the year 1554, to have been a chapel dedicated to "Saint Ninian the Confessor," but nothing is known either of the founder or the date of its erection. ARNOT, in his "*History of Edinburgh*," 4to, 1779, remarks that "the time and manner of its foundation and destination are equally unknown. The under part of the building still remains. It is the nearest house to the Register Office on the south-east, except the row of houses on the east side of

the Theatre. The lower story was vaulted, and the vaults still remain. On these a mean house, of a later date, has been superstructed, and the whole converted into a dwelling house. The baptismal font, which was then in danger of being destroyed, was this year (1778) removed to the curious tower built at Dean-Haugh by Mr. Walter Ross, Writer to the Signet." Dr. Daniel Wilson, in his "*Memorials of Edinburgh*," 4to, 1848, remarks that "this 'Baptismal Font,' or more probably the 'Holy Water Stoup,' was a neatly sculptured basin, forming the base of a Gothic niche, and surmounted by an elegant Gothic canopy, and now forms one of the heterogeneous decorations collected by Sir Walter Scott for his mansion at Abbotsford." The last remains of this ancient chapel were swept away in 1814, preparatory to the foundation of the west pier of the Regent Bridge. The "Hall of the Cordiners of the Calton" was demolished in 1845 in consequence of the operations of the North British Railway, and the erection of their station house and offices.

XXXV.—THE NORTH END OF THE CALTON BURYING-GROUND, 1816.

XXXVI.—PART OF THE EAST SIDE OF THE CALTON BURYING-GROUND, WITH VIEW OF THE OBSERVATORY AND NELSON'S MONUMENT, 1816.

THIS BURYING-GROUND is situated on the top of the brow at the west end of the Caldton or Caldoun Craigs ("The Hill covered with Bushes"). It extended from the top of the Calton Road on the north, to the southern extremity of the "Dow or Black Craig above the Trinity College Kirk." It was a portion of the western district of Lestalrig, *alias* Restalridge (now called Restalrig), the property of the Family of Elphinstone of Innernochtie, afterwards Lords Balmerinoch or Balmerino. David (the last), Lord Balmerinoch (born 1688, beheaded 1746), presented to his vassals—the "Cordiners of the Barony of the Caldton"—this piece of ground as a place of sepulture—indeed, it is stated that he offered to them the entire Hill for the sum of Forty Pounds. He afterwards sold to the Common Council of Edinburgh the superiority thereof in the year 1735, who thereupon obtained a charter from King George I. erecting the same into a Burgh of Barony, confirming and protecting the inhabitants thereof in all of the rights and privileges which had been granted unto them by Lord Balmerinoch.

This burying-ground—most picturesquely situated—was the first public one, unattached to a place of worship, opened in Edinburgh. The Grayfriars' burying-ground—the original extent of which had been several times increased by taking in additional portions of the monastic gardens—rapidly becoming crowded, and many complaints being made that the sextons could hardly avoid, in opening a new grave, encroaching upon one not fit to be touched, led to the opening up of the "Calton Burying-Ground," which, in these circumstances, proved an acceptable addition to the repositories of the dead which the city contained. This new burying-ground, being the property of the "Incorporation of the Cordiners of the Barony of the Caldton," contains—as might be expected—old monumental memorials of many of the members of that fraternity and others of their families—one of the handsomest specimens of the old style of sepulchral ornamentation being that of "John Morton, heel-maker in Calton," interred there in the year 1728—together with those of several men of eminence and talent—historians, divines, and philosophers—including goldsmiths, curriers, candlemakers, merchants, printers, publishers, booksellers, artists, and actors, with a few family lairs of advocates, writers to the signet, and also some "worthy Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh," &c. The most prominent of these monumental memorials are those of David Hume, the historian (designed by the celebrated Mr. Adam, architect), Bailie David Willison (father-in-law of Archibald Constable), Archibald Constable, publisher (prettily designed, with a fine profile in relief); William Blackwood, publisher; the Political Martyrs of 1794 (Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Margarot, and Gerrald)—erected chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. William Tait, publisher, from a design by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, architect; Dr. George Wilson, Professor of Technology; and the beautiful one erected in memory of David Allan, the great portrait and historical painter—"The Hogarth of Scotland,"—by the Royal Scottish Academy in 1874.

In the year 1814-15 it was in contemplation to open up an access to the Calton Hill and that of the neighbouring property of Hillside, &c. Plans were prepared, and recommendations made as to the most eligible and advantageous route possible. One of the plans proposed was to make a road or street commencing from the east end of Princes Street, with a detour round the north end of the Calton burying-ground, with an outlet at the east in front of Bridewell, and thence along the south-east side of the hill down to the eastern road to Leith, and there forming a junction with the principal road to London. Others, again, proposed a direct line through the centre of the burying-ground, &c. This proposal led to a considerable amount of opposition on the part of many of the citizens, but more especially from those who had a right to be consulted on the subject, in what was termed the "ploughing-up of the churchyard," and on the sacrilegious desecration of the remains of those who had found a last resting-place there. Notwithstanding all this, an Act of Parliament was applied for and passed, "authorising a new jail to be erected on the Calton Hill, and a line of road constructed from the east end of Princes Street along the Calton and Calton Hill till it join the eastern road to Leith, near the Abbey Hill," and we learn that the "Corporation afforded their earnest support, and succeeded in procuring the acquiescence of *almost every person of any consequence* who had any right to be consulted on the subject, and in soothing the outraged feelings of those who had friends interred in the ground." But the opposition was not laid without some unusually strong ebullitions of public feeling; and the task of clearing away the earth and broken coffins and human remains was regarded even by those engaged in the operations as a repulsive, almost disgusting necessity. The "Corporation" thereupon feued from the Town Council a large piece of ground situated on the south-east declivity of the intended new approach—the Regent Road,—to which they removed the soil, remains, and the monumental memorials of the departed. This ground was shortly afterwards opened as one of the public places of sepulture in the city, under the designation of "The New Calton Burying-Ground."

THE OBSERVATORY:—MR. COLIN MACLAURIN, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, projected, in the year 1736, a scheme for the erection of an "Observatory for Astronomical purposes." But the commotion occasioned by the execution of Captain Porteous, of the city guard, by the populace, caused the magistrates at that time to lay aside their intention, and apply themselves to matters more deeply interesting. It was again renewed in 1741, but the death of Professor Maclaurin in 1744, however, put a stop for the second time to the execution of the project. The famous James Short, Edinburgh, well-known for his improvements in the construction of reflecting telescopes, in conjunction with his brother, now attempted the erection of the building. But the progress was again, for the third time, stopped by the death of Mr. Short in 1768. About the year 1776—the money (£100 generously given by the Earl of Morton, and the profits arising from a Course of Lectures read on Experimental Philosophy by the ingenious and eminent Professor Maclaurin, with other small sums, amounting in all to £300), with the accumulated interest, amounting to £400—the plan for the building of the Observatory was again brought before the public. A plan of the intended edifice was designed by Mr. James Craig, architect, and the foundation-stone of the building was laid by Mr. James Stoddart, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the 25th of August 1776. Mr. Robert Adam, the celebrated architect, happening at the time to be in Edinburgh, he conceived the idea of giving the whole the appearance of a fortification, for which its situation on the north-west corner of the Calton Hill was very much adapted. Accordingly, a line was marked out for enclosing the limits of the Observatory with a wall, constructed with buttresses and enclosures, and having Gothic towers at the angles. In the partial execution of this design the money that had been raised and appropriated for the work was totally exhausted, and the building was once more left to its fate. It stood in this situation for many years, presenting, as Mr. Hugo Arnot remarks, in "a half-finished work on the highest hill of Edinburgh, speaking this emphatic language to the eye of every beholder: Here is a building, which the folly of its contrivers led them to begin, without considering, that, by their poverty, they were unable to finish it." In the year 1792, however, the magistrates of the city completed it, but in a style far inferior to what the utility of such an institution deserved. It was possessed of no instruments, nor any funds for procuring them. It continued thus till the year 1812, when a society was formed for the establishment of a scientific observatory, called "The Astronomical Institution," under the auspices of Professor John Playfair, and finally established on the 30th of May 1812.

NELSON'S MONUMENT is erected on a precipitous rock, in a commanding position, on the west end of the Calton Hill, designed to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar, and the death of the greatest of naval commanders—Admiral Lord Nelson. In 1805 the committee of management engaged Mr. Alexander Nasmyth to furnish them with a drawing of the intended monument. It was in the style of a Chinese tower, and accompanied with a sketch, exhibiting from Princes Street the grandeur of its effect, which "the sub-committee ordered to be engraved for the general inspection of the public." But from the inadequacy of the funds it was found expedient to relinquish Mr. Nasmyth's design, and to adopt a less expensive one, designed by Mr. Robert Burns, architect. On Wednesday, 21st October 1807, being the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, the foundation-stone of the monument was laid by Mr. William Coulter, (old Provost of the City), the preses, and several gentlemen of the committee. Mr. Burns' design is in the form of a circular tower, of considerable height, rising from a broad basement, which is flanked by substantial embattled towers, and divided within into several apartments, which were originally intended for the accommodation of a few disabled seamen. The work is greatly strengthened by a *spiral stair*, occupying the whole central part of the principal tower, and leading to the base of the smaller tower, around which visitors are gratified with a view

of the most diversified and delightful kind, which it is supposed cannot be equalled in Europe. Mr. Burns proceeded with its erection till the work was suspended, owing to a want of funds. Mr. Burns dying in the interim, it was resumed and completed by Mr. Dickson in 1815. By some it has been characterised as "an Elegant Pillar, a monument of the patriotism and good taste of the citizens of Edinburgh, and being situated on the most commanding point of the Calton Hill, is accounted one of its most prominent ornaments, especially when viewed from the extensive parade afforded by Princes Street;" while others again declare it to be "an architectural production of a nondescript character—a supreme milk-churn."

XXXVII.—A FRONT VIEW OF THE ORPHAN HOSPITAL OF EDINBURGH, WITH LADY GLENORCHY'S CHAPEL, TAKEN FROM THE FOOT OF CARRUBBER'S CLOSE, 1816.

THIS CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION was originated in the year 1732 by ANDREW GAIRDNER, citizen and merchant of Edinburgh, who "with other well-disposed persons, bewailing the unhappy and deplorable condition of many poor helpless orphans and distressed infants of indigent parents, who, through great poverty, being brought up in ignorance and vice, become a burden and reproach to their country." The design was promoted by the "Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge," and was assisted by liberal subscriptions from other persons of distinction. Encouraged by such success, a house in Bailie Fyfe's Close, belonging to Mr. Trotter of Morton-Hall, was hired, and thirty orphans received into it in the year 1733. In the year 1734 a general collection was made in all the churches and meeting-houses in the city, as well as in several country parishes, in behalf of the Institution, and persons of all ranks contributed in money, provisions, and other necessaries, from which so liberal sums were obtained that "Mr. Gairdner and his friends were enabled to feu a piece of ground, called '*The Dingwall Park*,' belonging to the Trinity Hospital, and immediately adjoining to Trinity College Church, and *having* received a plan from Mr. William Adam, the eminent architect, they commenced the erection of the Hospital, the foundation of which was laid on the 28th June 1734. As a proof of the general feeling that prevailed in favour of the infant institution, it may here be noticed that twenty-four journeymen wrights voluntarily signed a paper engaging to work gratuitously in the erection of the house for one hundred and forty days—the candlemakers of Edinburgh sent a subscription paper, *binding themselves to give to* the Hospital *annually* the quantities of candles annexed to their names, amounting to thirteen stones." In 1735 the children were removed to the new building which had been prepared for their reception. The good work thus far advanced was approved of by the Magistrates and Common Council, who, on the 22d January 1735, granted a charter or seal of cause to the contributors constituting them a free society, with powers and privileges for their better regulation. Mr. Gairdner died in 1739, at which time there were seventy-four orphans maintained and educated in the institution, and a part of its stock had by that time been invested in the purchase of land in the neighbourhood of Inveresk. In 1742 His Majesty George II. granted a charter erecting certain contributors and others into a corporation, and conferring upon them all the necessary powers for managing the charity. In the year 1744 the first Annual Sermon for the Hospital was preached by the Rev. Dr. John Erskine, which was afterwards published; and a fresh impulse seems to have been given to the cause of the institution, if one may judge by the number of private subscriptions which were thereupon given to its funds. Shortly thereafter we learn that "the managers resolved to make an addition to the house, by which it was rendered more commodious and healthy." A few years afterwards, the whole building then erected was found to be still too small for the increasing number of children, and accordingly, in 1781, it was resolved to complete the *original plan* of the fabric.—In the year 1777, it may be mentioned that "Dr. Glen, physician in Edinburgh, presented a clock to the Hospital; John Young gave the dial-plate, John Bonar painted it, and Thomas M'Innes put it up"—the spire being added in 1783; and in 1787 an extension of the original plan was agreed on, and was carried into effect by the addition of the wings to the east and west end of the house, the means of accomplishing which were provided for chiefly by the assiduity of Mr. Thomas Tod, merchant, Mound-House, Ramsay Gardens, Castle Hill. In 1812 a considerable addition was made to the accommodation of the Hospital by the erection of a separate building, which contained a wash-house and laundry, a large school-room, a dwelling-house for the master of the institution, and apartments for the sick.

In 1833 there was drawn-up and printed for private *circulation*, by ROBERT PAUL, Esq., Manager of the Commercial Bank, and Treasurer to the Hospital, "An Historical Account of the Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh," 8vo, from which we extract the following interesting and *instructive notices* and details in respect to the said Hospital:—"When the ground on which the first Hospital was built was *selected* and acquired, it possessed many advantages, of which none can form an estimate at the present day without throwing themselves back in imagination to that period in the progress of Edinburgh when the New Town and the North Bridge were as yet uncontemplated,—when the Trinity College Church and a row of small houses leading up by Calton Street to what was then called *Multrees* Hill, were the only buildings at all contiguous to the ground,—and when the whole space to the west and north was a free and unbroken line of fields, part of them known by the name of Bearsford's Park. In the course of time, however, circumstances changed, and that which had originally been a clear, detached, and airy situation, as the site of every such Institution ought to be, became, comparatively, a close and confined spot, artificially sunk down from its natural level, cut off from every rural appearance and association, and surrounded almost on all sides by lofty buildings, with the drains from the New Town passing under the very walls of the house.

"It is curious to review the recorded feelings of the Managers, as circumstances, from time to time, arose to affect the situation of the Hospital, and the efforts by which they endeavoured to ward off or counteract the inroads that were made on its comfort. In 1768 they made a vigorous but unsuccessful attempt to prevent the erection of the Theatre on a part of Forglen's Park contiguous to the Hospital, which had been *obtained* for that purpose, and which they considered would, both physically and morally, be most injurious to the Institution. Two years afterwards they rejected an application which was *made* for opening a road to the Theatre at the west end of the Hospital, although for their acquiescence in this they were offered the proceeds of an annual performance for the Institution. In 1774, when the drain for the Register House was constructed, every precaution at the time thought necessary was adopted to prevent its being prejudicial to the Hospital. The same year, after the prevalence of a contagious fever, by which forty-two out of fifty-four inmates of the house were affected, the *greatest pains* were taken to improve its ventilation, and to remove every nuisance from the neighbourhood. In 1779 the Managers hired a house at Leith, to which the children of feeble constitutions were removed for the advantage of the better air which they there enjoyed. In 1780 the strongest opposition was *given*, but *in vain, to the* erection of the slaughter-house on a part of the old Physic Gardens, the filth and corruption arising from which would, in the opinion of several eminent physicians who had been consulted, prove hurtful to the health of the children. In 1782, in order to prevent the *multiplication* of such evils, and to remove those that then existed, they applied for and obtained a long lease of that part of the Physic Gardens which was directly in front of the Hospital's ground, and which had come to be occupied by the boilers of tar and oil, and others who carried on similar disagreeable operations. In 1796 a special meeting was held for taking measures to resist the erection of a farrier's forge under one of the arches of the North Bridge, and immediately to the west of the Hospital, which threatened to be both dangerous and offensive. In 1811, when the new North Bridge buildings were contemplated, the Managers expressed the strong sense which they felt as to the injury that would arise from them to the Institution, and even hesitated for a while in carrying forward the additional erections which they had projected on their own ground, from the idea that an entire removal might be rendered necessary. In 1817 they declined considering a favourable proposal that was made to them for feuing a part of their ground for a range of buildings on the east, similar to those that had been constructed on the west side of the Bridge; and in 1822 another advantageous offer was in like manner declined for allotting a portion of their ground for erecting a military barrack, and expressly with the view of preserving, in as far as they could, the airiness of the situation.

"In the midst of all this, and to bear the Institution up as they best could against the tide that had on all hands set in so unfavourably for the position of the Hospital, and which, notwithstanding all that they had succeeded in preventing, had materially encroached on the advantages which it once possessed, the Managers introduced such changes in the internal arrangements of the house, and in regard to the food and clothing of the children, as they thought most conducive to the preservation of their health; and they also made arrangements for their enjoying regular seabathing and more frequent excursions into the country than they had been previously allowed, besides introducing those gymnastic exercises which, within certain limits, tend so greatly in young persons to animate the spirits and to invigorate the bodily frame.

"But, notwithstanding these efforts and precautions, circumstances soon arose which awakened the most intense and painful anxiety in the minds of the Managers. In 1822 a Memorial was presented to them on the subject of the health of the children by the late Mr. Bryce, the Medical Officer of the Hospital, and Dr. Abercrombie, who, from the time of his becoming a Member of the Incorporation, had taken the warmest interest in the welfare of the children,—in which such views were presented as led to the first serious impression of the necessity of a removal of the Hospital. From the formidable nature of such a step, however, and the encroachment which it would inevitably make upon the funds, the idea was at first entertained only in conjunction with that of the Managers being enabled to make an advantageous sale of the house and

ground then occupied by the Hospital; and a variety of schemes were brought forward with a view to this object, while everything was in the meantime done which the medical gentlemen could devise and recommend, in order to counteract the evil that had arisen.

"Early in 1828, however, the attention of the Managers was anew awakened and arrested by the appalling fact that within the space of eleven months there had occurred no fewer than ten deaths among the children; and by a fresh representation on the subject from Dr. Abercrombie and Mr. Brown, then and still the faithful and assiduous Surgeon to the Hospital, who reiterated the former statements,—that whilst the age between seven and fourteen years was universally the most healthy period of human life, and all the calculations that had been made of the probabilities of life during that period, gave a general annual average of deaths as one in one hundred and twenty-three persons,—and whilst the returns from other Institutions, where children were maintained in circumstances similar to those of the Orphans exhibited an average of deaths as one in one hundred and twelve individuals, the proportion that had been found for some time to exist in the Hospital was one in twenty-three! After making every allowance for the predisposition to disease which, from obvious causes, might be supposed to attach to the children of the Hospital, and for every circumstance by which their health might be supposed to be affected, the whole of the Medical Gentlemen who were consulted concurred in giving it as their opinion, that the situation of the house had become so unfavourable, that to this, as the chief cause, could be ascribed the high degree of mortality which prevailed, and they stated that they could suggest no other remedy than an entire removal of the Hospital to a different situation.

"This opinion was decisive, and paramount as to the duty of the Managers. The question came at once to be, whether it was preferable to maintain the usual number of admissions, and to remain in the old house with the prospect of the continuance of such a mortality,—or to provide a new one, and to take fewer children, with the prospect of health: and here there could be no room for a moment's hesitation. The Managers, therefore, and the Members of the Incorporation, to whom the whole matters were regularly submitted, immediately resolved upon a removal,—their sense of duty prevailed over every fear as to the deficiency of means, and they trusted, that by the sale of their old house and ground, the lapsing of certain annuities, and the increased liberality of benevolent individuals, they might be enabled, in the course of time, to repair the reduction in the number of children to be admitted, which, in the meanwhile, was unavoidable. They accordingly feued a piece of ground at Dean, and proceeded to the erection of the new Hospital." Plans for the new building were prepared by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, an architect of great skill and reputation, and a handsome edifice was there erected at an expense of nearly £16,000. This Hospital originated in, and still almost solely depends for the increase of its usefulness on the charity of the public.

Lady Glenorchy's Chapel was founded and endowed in the year 1772 by Wilhelmina Maxwell, daughter of William Maxwell, Esq., of Preston, who married John Viscount Glenorchy. This pious lady "made a proposal to the Managers of the Orphan Hospital to feu part of their ground for the erection of a chapel at her own expense;—she had previously (1770) rented St. Mary's Chapel in Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, for Ministers of every evangelical persuasion to preach in—in which her ladyship stated, that she had the interest of the Hospital much at heart, and that she would wish the clergyman that might be settled in the chapel to take the ministerial charge of the children and servants of the Hospital." The Managers approved of such, and the purpose of Lady Glenorchy was accomplished. The chapel was opened in 1774, and in the year 1779 the Rev. Thomas Jones, D.D., was appointed Pastor of the congregation. Lady Glenorchy died in 1786. Its site having been required by the North British Railway, it was purchased by that company, and taken down in the year 1844-5.

XXXVIII.—VIEW OF THE FRONT OF THE MAGDALEN CHAPEL, HEAD OF THE COWGATE, 1816.

This elegant and highly interesting Building stood on the south side, near to the head or west end of the Cowgate. It is recorded that at an early period there existed in the Cowgate, a little to the east of the Monastery of the Grayfriars (situated in the Grassmarket, nearly opposite to the West Bow), an Hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, as it was styled, which having become ruinous, was refounded in the reign of James V. by an eminent and wealthy citizen of Edinburgh, Michael M'Quhan, or "Micel Makquhen, who being greatly troubled with an heavy disease, and oppressed with age, zit mindful of eternal life, he esteemed it ane good way to obtain eternal life, to erect some Christian work for ever to remain and endure," left, in the year 1503, the sum of seven hundred pounds Scotish money "for the supplement of the edifice of the Magdalen chapell, and to the other edifices for foundation of the chapell and sustentation of several poor men, who should continually put furth their prayers to God Almighty," to which divers persons promised to contribute to accomplish so good and desirable a work; but those promises not being performed, Janet Ryne, or "Janet Rynd, Relict, Executrix, and only Intromissatrix with the goods and gear" of her deceased husband, was thereby induced to accomplish his design by adding to his bequest the sum of two thousand pounds of Scotish money, with which sum she erected on the site of the ruinous "*Maison Dieu*" an hospital and chapel for the accommodation of a chaplain and seven poor men, and endowed the same with a perpetual annuity of one hundred and thirty-eight merks Scotish money arising out of certain lands and tenements in Edinburgh and the Barony of Carnwath Mills and pertinents thereof. The date of the foundation of this Hospital cannot now be ascertained; but the charter by which its augmentation and permanent establishment was secured by the widow of its founder is dated so late as 1545. This document, which is printed *in extenso* in "Pennecuik's Historical Account of the Blue Blanket: or Crafts-Men's Banner, 1722," is not only curious as one of the latest deeds executed for such a purpose, but is characterised by a degree of naïvete as rare in legal documents of the sixteenth century as now.

The Hospital and Chapel were "dedicated to the name of Mary Magdallen, and the chaplain and seven poor, foundit for to give furth their continual prayers unto God for the salvation of the soul of our most illustrious Mary Queen of Scots, and for the salvation of my said umquhil husband's soul and mine: and also, for the salvation of the souls of my father and mother, and for the salvation of all the souls of those that shall put to their helping hand, or sall give anything to this work." And by the Will of the Foundress both were left in trust to the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh. The foundation was augmented by several donations from Hugh Lord Somerville in 1541, and by Isobell Macquhan, spouse of Gilbert Lauder, Merchant-Burgess of Edinburgh, who "bigged ye crosse-house, and mortifyed £50 yearly on ye coust and lime, anno 1553." The funds are now applied towards the support of the poor of that Incorporation. The "Hammermen" were first erected into a body corporate by the Town Council in 1483. At that time they consisted of the arts of Blacksmiths, Goldsmiths, Loriners or Lorimers (dealers in the iron work used in saddlery), Saddlers, Cutlers, and Bucklers or Armourers; but the "Goldsmiths" were separated from them by the Common Council of Edinburgh, and erected into a distinct body by themselves, in the year 1581,

This ancient chapel was in subsequent years the arena of proceedings strangely different from those contemplated by its founders. In 1560, the celebrated and distinguished Reformer, John Craig, a Scotish Dominican Monk, returned to Scotland (after an absence of twenty-four years) at the very time when his countrymen were carrying out a system in conformity with his new religious opinions. He found, however, after so long an absence, that he had almost entirely forgot his native tongue, and he accordingly preached in Latin for a considerable time in St. Magdalen's Chapel to such scholars as his learning and abilities attracted to hear him. He subsequently became the colleague and successor of "The Great Reformer," John Knox, and is distinguished in history for having refused to publish the banns of marriage in St. Giles' Church between Queen Mary and Bothwell, and also for having written the National Covenant in 1589. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met in the Magdalen Chapel in April 1578, when Andrew Melville was chosen Moderator. Another circumstance in the history of this ancient chapel is worthy of notice. The body of the Earl of Argyle after his execution, 30th June 1685, was brought down and deposited in this place for some days, to wait till it should be conveyed to the family sepulchre at Kilmun, while his head was affixed to the north gable of the Tolbooth. Dr. Daniel Wilson in his "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time, 1848," remarks that "this, one of the smaller convents and chapels within the capital, still exists entire, and with some unusually rare relics of its original decorations, ... and though the buildings doubtless shared in the general ruin that swept over the capital in 1544, they must have been very speedily repaired, as the windows are still adorned with the ancient painted glass, containing the royal arms of Scotland encircled with a wreath of thistles, and those of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, within a laurel wreath, along with the shields of the Founder and Foundress also enclosed in ornamental borders. One other fragment, a Saint Bartholomew, has strangely escaped the general massacre of 1559, that involved the destruction of all the other Apostles. The workmanship of the latter is decidedly inferior to that of the heraldic emblazonry,—its hues have evidently faded; while the deep ruby and bright yellow of the Royal Arms still exhibit the unrivalled brilliancy of the old glass-painters' work. These fragments of ancient painted glass possess a peculiar value, as scarcely another specimen of the art in Scotland has escaped the destructive fury of the reforming mobs. Another unusual, though not equally rare feature, is the tomb of the Foundress, which remains at the east end of the chapel, with the inscription round its border in ancient gothic characters:—Heir lyis an Honorabil Woman Janet Rynd, ye spous of umquhil Micel Makquhan, burges of Ed. founder of yis place, and decessit ye iiij. day of Decem^{r}. A°. D^{no}. M°. V°. vij°. [The date assigned by Pennecuick for the death of the Foundress is 1553; but this seems to be a mistake. The date on the tomb is difficult to decipher, being much worn, but it appears to be 1507. The deed executed by her is said to be dated so late as 1545, but the original is lost, and only a partial transcript exists among the records of the Incorporation of Hammermen. The deed of 1545 is probably an abstract of

previous ones.] The centre of the stone is occupied with the arms of the founders, husband and wife, impaled on one shield. This sculptured slab is now level with a platform which occupies the east end of the chapel for the accommodation of the officials of the Corporation of Hammermen. The chapel is adorned at its east end with the royal arms, the city arms, and the armorial bearings of the Corporations who unite to form the ancient body known as the united Incorporation of Hammermen, the guardians of the sacred banner, the Blue Blanket, on the unfurling of which every liege burgher of the kingdom is bound to answer the summons. The north and east walls of the chapel are almost entirely occupied with a series of tablets recording the gifts of numerous benefactors, from the year 1555 to the 30th October 1813. One of these records that "John Spens, Burgess of Edinburgh, bestowed 100 lods of Wesland lime for building the stipel of this chapell, Anno 1621." Here, therefore, is the date of erection of the steeple, which receives corroboration from its general features, with the old-fashioned gurgoils in the form of ornamental cannons, each with a bullet ready to issue from its mouth. The furnishing of the steeple with "The Chapel Bell," appears to have been the subject of still further delay, as it is dated 1632. The tower, embattled, which terminates in a spire (visible from George IV. Bridge), seems from the date 1649 on a part of the shield, to have been restored or completed in that year. It contains one of the finest toned bells in the city. It bears this legend around it in Roman characters :—"Soli Deo Gloria · Michael Burger Huys me fecit. Anno 1632;" and beneath, in smaller characters, "God blis the Hamermene, patrons of Magdalene Chapel."

This remarkable and venerable institution having undergone many changes and alterations, the "Hospital Buildings" were removed and dwelling-houses and shops reared on the site thereof, both upon the east and west sides of the Chapel; but, in consequence of the operations of the Improvement Commissioners, in the making of Melbourne Place and the erection of George IV. Bridge over the Cowgate, in the year 1827, several of these houses were in their turn removed also. In the year 1833 the Chapel was occupied as a place of worship by a Congregation of Bereans. On the 14th May 1858, this chapel with some of the adjoining property passed from the hands of the Corporation of Hammermen to the Directors of "The Protestant Institute of Scotland." Since then the interior of this most interesting relic of pre-reformation times has been repaired, renovated, and decorated, and is now well cared for—thanks to the tenants—the "Livingstone Memorial Medical Missionary Training Institution and Dispensary." But so much cannot be said for the exterior portion of the building. The tower and main walls require some attention ere decay takes further hold of them. Dr. James A. Wyllie in his "Notes on the Magdalen Chapel," 1872, remarks, that "the gate of the Chapel was guarded by one of the bedesmen, whose duty it was also to ring the morning and evening bell. There hangs in the Chapel now a very old iron basket-hilted sword, which may have been used by the guard or Tyler." . . . . The present entrance to the Chapel is from the back. The old entrance-gate opens from the Cowgate Street, through the tower. Above the gateway are the Arms of the Hammermen, incorporated with those of Macquhan, boldly relieved, with the legend, "he that hath pitie vpon the poor lendeth vnto the lord, and the lord will recompense him that he hath given,—Prov. xix. vers. xvii. 1553." Service is now performed in the Chapel every Sabbath evening by the Rev. John Lowe, F.R.C.S., Superintendent of the Mission, or one of the students. On the left hand are the seats for the congregation. In the centre, and to the right, are the raised dais and seats, formerly used by the officers of the Corporation. These form a half circle. The inner row is backed by a very beautifully wrought-iron railing, having in its centre the crest of the Hammermen—a hammer surrounded by a crown. Behind there is a wooden screen, decorated with the various insignia of the body, such as shears, swords, stirrups, keys, locks, &c. In the south-east corner is the tomb of Janet Rhynd. It may be here mentioned that a high-backed chair, carved in bold relief, bearing the Hammermen's arms and date 1708, is now used as the pulpit. The north and east sides of the chapel are panelled in wood to within a few feet of the arched roof. These panels are in three tiers, circular-headed, and separated by a short pillaster. Each is occupied by a record of the gift of a benevolent friend of the "House," from the year 1555 to that of 1813. Beneath these inscriptions, however, may be seen, in certain lights, other and older letterings, relating to the building or completion of the Chapel or tower, such as recording the gift of so many "Eller Staves" [Alder wood]. The easter light of the window is now filled with plain glass, while in the centre one are the only remains of the stained glass before mentioned. St. Bartholomew is now no more. The arms of the Queen Regent and those of Scotland, surrounded respectively by the Fleur-de-lis and the Thistle, occupy the upper portion, while beneath are those of Michael Makquhan and Janet Rynd. In the middle of the Chapel still stands the table on which the body of the Earl of Argyle was laid after his execution, 30th June 1685, until it was removed by his friends to the family sepulchre at Kilmun, while his head was affixed to the north gable of the Tolbooth. The Chapel is open daily to visitors.

XXXIX.—A VIEW ON THE BANKS OF THE WATER OF LEITH, 1816.

This fine view represents that section of the river of the Water of Leith from near the east end of the Village of Dean, or Water of Leith, as it is now called, at that point over which the fine bridge was erected in the year 1833, flowing between the grounds of Drumsheuch (the Earl of Moray) and that of the Dean (Sir William Nisbet) to the western boundary of the estate of St. Bernard's (Sir Henry Raeburn), Stockbridge. The houses on the top of the brae—one of which still remains at the south-west end of the Dean Bridge—were the offices and stores of the "Incorporation of Millers." One of their mills—"The Greenland Meal Mill"—which has often been burned down, is shown at the foot of the Drumsheuch grounds, beside the mill-lade, with that part of it called "The Trows" (wooden troughs), which were generally very leaky, raised upon posts, and being patched and mended up, and covered with green moss and tangled creeping water-plants, had a very picturesque appearance. Near to them is "St. George's Mineral Well," a plain building, erected in 1810 over a spring by Mr. Macdonald, a tailor in Stockbridge; but it was never much frequented. The water was understood to be somewhat similar to that of St. Bernard's, (erected in the year 1789, "for the benefit of the public," by Francis Garden, Lord Gardenstone), but no use has been made of it for many years. For a number of years the room was occupied as a dwelling-house by a solitary old woman. In the year 1874 there was published an interesting and instructive little work, entitled, "Reminiscences of Stockbridge and Neighbourhood, by Cumberland Hill, Chaplain, St. Cuthbert's Workhouse, Comely Bank Gardens," in which there are some brief biographic sketches of distinguished natives of Stockbridge, and of others who for a time resided in that locality, with descriptive notes, &c.

XL.—A VIEW OF THE MEAL MARKET BUILDINGS, AND PORTION OF THE NORTH SIDE OF THE COWGATE, 1816.

This View represents the front and projecting staircase of the tenement designated the "Meal Market," situated on the north side of the Cowgate, at the west side of the Old Fishmarket Close. In an Act of Parliament passed by James V. in 1540 it is represented that "Becaus the Merkett of Mele and vtheris wittalis off the Toun of Edinburgh is commoun vpoun the hie-gaitt to the sicht of all maner of personis, strangearis, and vthiris, and that ane multitude of vyle, vnhonest, and miserable creatoures convenis to the said Merkett daily to gett their sustentationes and leving; therefore it is thocht expedient that the said Meile Merkett be removit off the hie-gaitt in sum honest ganand and convenient place quhair the nyicht-bours of the said toun and vtheris the Kingis leigis may convene, for selling and bying of sic vittales in tymes to cum." In 1587, we learn that "the streets of Edinburgh having been greatly incommoded by markets held therein, for redressing of which, divers Acts of Parliament were made for removing said markets, pursuant to which the Common Council appointed the Nether Church-yard in the Cowgate, (where the Cordiners or Shoemaker's shops were situated); and ordered the same to be enclosed and fitted up for a Meal-Market, where it has continued ever since (1753), the Fish-Market being situated close to the east side thereof."

The Cowgate is situated in the valley on the south side of the High Street. It extends from the foot of the Candlemaker Row on the west to the foot of St. Mary's Wynd on the east. It was one of the suburbs on the outside of the first wall of the city of Edinburgh erected in the year 1450. The date of erection of the first houses in this ancient thoroughfare may be referred to the reign of James III. (1460-1488), when the example of the King, who, as Drummond, in his "History of the James's," relates, "was much given to buildings, and trimming up of chappels, halls, and gardens," was likely to encourage his courtiers in rearing elegant and costly mansions. Arnot, in his "History of Edinburgh," 1779, remarks, "the citizens of Edinburgh, it seems, became extremely fond to have their houses without the Royalty, a passion which still adheres to their successors. Accordingly, the Town-Wall was hardly built, ere a street, spacious for those times, sprung up,—the Cowgate." In the earliest known description of Edinburgh, during the earlier part of the reign of James V., written by Alexander Alesius or Alesse, (a native of Edinburgh, born 23rd April 1500), and published in that singularly curious volume, "Cosmography, by Sebastian Munster," printed at Basle 1550, and republished in 1580, in "Braun's Civitates Orbis," describes the Cowgate thus :—"Infiniti viculi, qui omnes excelsis sunt ornati ædibus, sicut et Via Vaccarum, in qua habitant patricii et senatores urbis, et in qua sunt principum regni palatia, ubi nihil est humile aut rusticum, sed omnia magnifica." From this passage it would appear that, in the author's

time, the Cowgate was considered the fashionable part of the Town, being the place of residence of the nobility and persons of rank. On the defeat of James IV. at the Battle of Flodden, (fought on the 9th September 1513), where he was attended by the Provost of Edinburgh and a number of the principal inhabitants, who mostly perished on that fatal field, Edinburgh was not only thrown into mourning, but placed in a state of the greatest alarm of an invasion by the English. The inhabitants of the new and fashionable suburb of the Cowgate became keenly alive to their exposed position beyond the protecting shelter of the city wall, and extremely anxious to have a fortified wall to defend them from the incursions of the English. The Town Council instantly met; and, instead of sinking into despair, they seem to have risen into heroism amid their difficulties, resolved on extending the fortifications of the city from the Castle Hill across the Grassmarket up the Vennel to the Potterrow Port, and from thence by the spot where Drummond Street now stands to the Pleasance and foot of St. Mary's Wynd, at which point the Cowgate Port was erected. From the "Diurnal of Occurrents," published by the Bannatyne Club in 1833, we learn that the utmost energy was immediately displayed in supplying the needful defences; the farmers of the Lothians lent their labourers and horses to the national work; the citizens rivalled one another in their zeal for the fortification of the capital against the dreaded foe, "our auld inymis of England," so that, in an incredibly short time, the extended "*esteemed suburb*" was enclosed within defensive walls, with ports, and battlements, and towers, an effective protection against the military engineering of the age.

THE COWGATE was the NEW TOWN of its day—"where nothing is humble or homely, but everything magnificent;" and, as Dr. ROBERT CHAMBERS, in his "Traditions of Edinburgh," remarks, "However insignificant it may now appear, was certainly a greater improvement than any that took place during the whole three succeeding centuries. This circumstance is to be considered a proof of the prosperity of Scotland during the reigns of James the Third and his successor, testifying that our country saw no brighter period till the reign of George the Third,—an era by far the most splendid in her annals. The necessity of enclosing the Cowgate after the fatal field of Flodden, seems to have come upon the citizens in the most unexpected manner; and they no doubt regretted that luxury and taste for improvement had led them so far out into the unprotected country. But they certainly did afterwards retrieve their native character of prudence, as scarcely a house arose beyond the *second wall* for two hundred and fifty years; and if Edinburgh increased in any respect, it was only by piling new flats upon the tenements of the ancient royalty, thereby adding to the height rather than to the extent of the city." The Cowgate of early days was thus very different from the low, obscure, and squalid Cowgate of to-day. But it possesses an interest, however, from its being the place where the first printing-office was established in Scotland by Walter Chepman and Andro Myllar in 1508. The worthy Andrew Symson—a man of great learning and singular virtue, an author as well as a printer—occupied the same premises at the foot of the Horse Wynd at the close of the last century, and he was alive in 1792.

XLI.—SAINT ANN'S STREET, WITH VIEW OF THE NORTH BRIDGE, AND THE SOUTH EAST SIDE OF PRINCES STREET, 1816.

XLII.—CANAL STREET, WITH VIEW OF SAINT ANN'S STREET FROM THE SOUTH, 1816.

SAINT ANN'S STREET is considered to have been the continuation or southern outlet of "Gabriel's Road." This road, or winding path with its hawthorn hedge, appears to have commenced at the Ford of Inverleith, on the banks of the Water of Leith, Stockbridge, passing upwards through the ancient village of Silvermills, and thence, in an oblique direction, by what is now designated West Cumberland Street, across Great King Street, Abercromby Place, and East Queen Street Gardens, and through by St. Andrew Square and down the west side of the Register House, where it joined St. Ann's Street, which led to the passage into the Old Town by the dam of the North Loch at the bottom of Halkerston's Wynd. This winding path beween green hedges, skirting the pleasant meadows and corn fields of Wood's Farm, was, we are told, in days of yore, a favourite walk on a summer's day from the city of Edinburgh to the village of Silvermills, and one much indulged in by the citizens. It was a famous trysting-place for lovers, where they breathed out their tender tale of passion beneath the fragrant hawthorn.

In the year 1814 an Act of Parliament was obtained for the improvement of the city of Edinburgh, in which a clause was inserted authorising the Magistrates "to remove a narrow lane on the west side of the North Bridge, and known by the name of St. Ann's Street, and to bring forward the buildings in connection with the Bridge." The houses of "this steep and incommodious street or lane" were accordingly pulled down, and the whole area thereof feued out by the Magistrates and Council "to Messrs James and George Cleghorn and John Wilson of Hall-Rule, proprietors of the houses and areas in St. Ann's Street, upon the 16th January 1816, in feufarm fee and heritage for ever for the yearly payment of £261, 18s. sterling. After the new buildings had been considerably advanced "it was discovered that this erection would injure the view of the Register Office, and totally destroy that from Princes Street." A meeting of the inhabitants was accordingly called on the 2nd of December 1817, "for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to procure the removal of the pile of buildings at present erecting on the west side of the North Bridge." Professor Playfair having been called to the chair, Mr. James Stuart, younger of Dunearn, W.S., in a long and able speech gave a detailed account of the various attempts made by the Magistrates to build on the south side of Princes Street, in opposition to the rights of the feuars under the original plans of 1768 and 1774, and of the resistance they had met with. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Francis Walker, Sir John Marjoribanks, Henry Mackenzie, James Gibson, James Moncreiff, Henry Cockburn, J. P. Grant, and others. The result of this meeting was the adoption of a series of resolutions against the proceedings of the Magistrates, and a subscription entered into "for the purpose of taking immediate legal steps to prevent them being further proceeded with; it being the understanding of this meeting that no buildings higher than what may be necessary for a row of shops can be permitted to be erected on the North Bridge without serious injury to the city." The sum collected amounted to about £700. Various measures were accordingly taken with this view—Bill of Suspension and Interdict presented to the Court of Session, and an Appeal to the House of Lords—and after some other inefficacious procedure, and the buildings being finished, an amicable compromise was effected, the Magistrates offering "that the two northmost houses should remain at their present height, but the rest should be lowered one storey, and the whole ornamented conformably to a plan whereby beauty and effect would be studied in the plan." At a meeting of the inhabitants held on 22nd May 1818, "for the purpose of deciding on the terms of the compromise offered by the Magistrates, and recommended by a majority of the Committee," Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran in the chair, Mr. Francis Jeffrey opened the business, and moved "that the compromise be agreed to," which was seconded by Mr. Horne, Sheriff-Depute of Haddington. Mr. James Stuart differed in opinion with his learned friend Mr. Jeffrey, and thought "that the offer now made was not what the public were entitled to," remarking that "he was ready for himself to contribute his share of proceeding at law till other terms could be got, and which he, at one time, certainly thought would have been got through the influence of the Commissioners of the Calton Hill buildings; but unless this meeting and the public were ready to join heartily in the cause it would be in vain to think of going further." After various others had addressed the meeting, Mr. Henry Cockburn, in a most able speech, said, "that in a question of this nature, it was not for parties to dwell upon what might be considered the amount of their legal rights, but what, as a practical measure, it was proper and prudent for them to do. It was true the complainers had an opinion from a gentleman [Mr. George Cranstoun], whose opinion was equal to any,—nay, he would venture to say superior to any in this country. He (Mr. Cockburn) must confess he had not studied law so much as he should have done; but so far as he was able to judge, his own opinion was the same as that of the eminent lawyer alluded to. Yet still this was only the opinion of an individual. Law was proverbially uncertain, and though he would not say that law-suits were determined by a throw of the dice, or the tossing of a half-penny, the decision was often as much a lottery as if they did. But the question was not what their legal rights were, but what could be done in their circumstances; and in this point of view, he thought decidedly that the compromise should be accepted. Nay, the gentleman on whom his friend (Mr. Stuart) relied, had again and again advised them to compromise even for a sixpence. Besides, he considered that something was gained by reducing the buildings one storey, especially as the Magistrates had the power of raising buildings on the opposite side so high as to frustrate their purpose, although they should ultimately succeed; whereas if the compromise was gone into, they would secure the farther object of keeping the eastern side equally low. It was painful, perhaps, not useful, to blame the Magistrates and the law; the inhabitants had themselves to blame for suffering the evil to proceed so far before they interfered, and it should be an eternal lesson to them against their own apathy. These buildings would be a lasting monument of their want of spirit, and of the indifference of the people of this city to the management of public matters. But were everything as much in their favour as he could wish, it was still impossible to go on without £2,000 more funds; and, therefore, before gentlemen present voted or spoke for going on, or cheered those who did, he must insist upon them putting their hands in their pockets and producing five guineas each." The report was approved of without a vote, and the same Committee, after receiving the thanks of the meeting, were authorised and requested to see the compromise carried into effect. Thanks being also voted to the Chairman, the meeting retired.

This arrangement, which necessarily included the purchase of a great part of the property, put a stop to all further procedure in the business; and the funds of

the Association having been already spent in the law proceedings, the buildings remain as originally erected. The ground-plan and elevation of the buildings were prepared by Mr. Richard Crichton, and the "Four lots or areas for building in front of North Bridge Street, that on St. Ann's Street, and that part of the coach-yard of Messrs. John Learmonth & Co. on the west thereof, necessary for completing the stances as to be widened, were exposed for sale by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-House, upon Friday the 9th of May 1817, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The purchasers being bound to commence the building within three months after Whitsunday 1817 at latest, and to complete and have the same in a tenantable condition within two years after the said term of Whitsunday 1817."

LORD COCKBURN, in his "Memorials of his Time," remarks, "The new street along the southern side of the Calton Hill disclosed some glorious prospects, or at least exhibited them from new points. One of these was the view westward, over the North Bridge. But we had only begun to perceive its importance, when its interception by what are now called the North Bridge Buildings raised our indignation; and we thought that the Magistrates, who allowed them to be set agoing in silence, had betrayed us. We were therefore very angry, and had recourse to another of these new things called public meetings, which we were beginning to feel the power of. It was held on the 2d of December 1817. Professor Playfair presided; this being, I suppose, the only time in his life on which that unobtrusive and gentle philosopher permitted himself to be placed in such a position. James Stuart of Dunearn explained the matter in a clear and sensible speech. Old Henry Mackenzie made his first appearance at such a meeting, saying that, though no speaker, it was impossible to submit in silence to the destruction of the town, and that "*facit indignatio versos.*" Resolutions were passed, a subscription opened, and we went to law, where we got an ornate speech from Cranstoun, who recited "my own romantic town" to the Court. But this was all we got. For while the judges were looking rather favourable, our funds ebbed, and of course our ardour cooled. Then persons of taste began to hint that we were all wrong, and that the position of the buildings was beautiful; and at last another meeting was held in May 1818, when we struck our colours. So we lost about a £1000; the Magistrates got a fright; and the buildings stand. But much good was done by the clamour. Attention was called nearly for the first time, to the duty of maintaining the beauty of Edinburgh. A respectable and organized resistance of municipal power was new here, and the example was not lost, though the immediate object of the battle was."

PRINCES STREET (SOUTH-EAST END OF).—The Town Council having obtained possession of the properties situated to the northward of the "North Loch," designated Multer's, Mutree's, or Mutersie Hill, Bearford's Parks, (which belonged to Hepburn of Bearford in East Lothian), the Lang Gaitt or Dykes, and Wood's Farm, a movement was made about the middle of last century for the improvement and embellishment of the city, numerous meetings of Committees, chosen by the Town Council, Lords of Session, Barons of Exchequer, &c., with the countenance and assistance of the Duke of Athole, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Hopetoun, and other persons of distinction, they resolved to "obtain an Act of Parliament for extending the Royalty, to enlarge and beautify the town, by opening new streets to the south and north, for removing the markets and shambles, and turning the North Loch into a canal, with walks and terraces on each side." The undertaking became an object of very general interest, and was viewed as a national object, and on that account subscriptions were obtained and applied for the purpose, which would not otherwise have been procured. At length, on the 20th May in the year 1766, the Magistrates and Town Council obtained an Act of Parliament for extending the royalty over the lands they had previously purchased. In order to ensure the prosecution of the design on the principles on which it had been begun, and according to a *regular plan* to be settled at the commencement, many plans for the "New Town" were submitted to the Magistrates, and in the end they fixed upon a design given by James Craig, Architect, which had been universally approved of; and, on the 3rd June 1767, they complemented him with a gold medal bearing the city arms and a suitable inscription, and also the freedom of the city in a silver box, "as an acknowledgment of his merit in having designed the best plan of the New Town." The plan was engraved and published in 1768; but it was altered and improved in 1774. In this plan the North Loch was delineated as a canal, and the space between it and Princes Street was laid out as garden ground, *without any building whatever.* As soon as this plan was approved of and finally adjusted, the Magistrates and Town Council sold the building areas according to it, Mr. Craig laying the foundation-stone of the first house in the New Town. Many individuals obtained feus in Princes Street and in the adjoining streets "*on the public and express assurance that the whole ground south of Princes Street to the North Loch was to be open ground, without any buildings whatever.*" Some time after a number of these feus had been constituted, it transpired that the Magistrates had by a *private* act of Council, which had never been mentioned to the feuars, and unknown to the public, made a bargain with John Home, coachwright, for a feu of ground to the west of the North Bridge, on the south side of Princes Street, in the line of St. Ann's Street. This was complained of by the feuars as soon as it was known, when a pledge was given by the Magistrates "that if any such feus should be granted, the feuars should be restrained from building any house *whose chimney-top should be so high as the level of Princes Street.*" But it was soon found that a subsequent set of Magistrates were disposed to carry their designs much further, and that not only had they feued ground further west, but buildings were attempted to be erected of a much greater height than that which had been settled. After various ineffectual remonstrances, the proprietors found themselves under the necessity of raising an Action of Declarator, and presenting a Bill of Suspension and Interdict against the Magistrates and Mr. Home, who had in the meantime made over a part of his feus to Messrs. Reid and Thomson, and also against Messrs. Young & Trotter, upholsterers, who had acquired a feu of the western part of the grounds. The Bill was refused by the Lords of Session 15th February 1772, whereupon an Appeal was entered to the House of Lords. (At this time the *ground or road* named St. Ann's Street was not feued.) The Appeal came to be heard in the House of Lords on the 10th April 1772, when Lord Mansfield delivered an opinion "on a full consideration of the whole merits of the question," and decided "that the Magistrates and Council were effectually bound by the plan exhibited to the feuars, and the feu-rights given and accepted on the faith of it, and that they had *no right to build any house whatever* on the ground between Princes Street and the North Loch, whether under the level of Princes Street or of any great height, and further ordered that the Lords of Session do pass the Bill of Suspension," &c. It was remarked that in this case "Lord Mansfield delivered an opinion, which in this country has always been regarded as equally remarkable for soundness of legal principle, and for extensive and liberal view, and which undoubtedly was received at the time, *and has been ever since acknowledged, as of the greatest importance to this city.*" From the form, however, in which the judgment was obtained, some further procedure was necessary, in order to obtain an effectual decree for the actual removal of the whole buildings. This circumstance afforded the parties who had been guilty of the encroachment, and the Magistrates who supported them, an opening for attempting a compromise. There is always a great unwillingness to the destruction of property already erected, and the parties in the knowledge of this circumstance, and fully aware that *no interdict* had been granted, and by the refusal of the Bill of Suspension the parties were encouraged to go on with the buildings in the meantime. In this way, before the judgment had been reversed a great deal of capital had been expended, and it became necessary in enforcing the strict right established by the House of Lords, to require a demolition of property, which, to individuals, was of great value, and for reparation of which they might perhaps have had recourse on the funds of the city. Under these circumstances, a compromise was entered into, and a mode of accommodation was proposed and at length acceded to. The parties who had opposed this distasteful encroachment on the plan of the new city allowed themselves to be influenced by the feelings natural to the situation, and consented to compromise the permanent interests of themselves and the community, in order to save from loss those who, with their eyes open, had acted in violation equally of the rights of their fellow-citizens and of the public interest. Under these feelings, a transaction took place, which was ultimately terminated by a submission to Mr. David Rae, afterwards Lord Justice-Clerk, and a decreet-arbitral pronounced by him, the effect of which was, that while the Magistrates had by various acts of Council passed in 1767, 1768, 1769, and 1771, granted feus to Mr. John Home of the grounds lying between Princes Street and the road of St. Ann's Street, and had also subsequently granted to him, in October 1776, additional feus of the same ground, extending in all from the top of St. Ann's Street westward to the road fronting the foot of St. Andrew Street, and thence round to and including the whole of Canal Street to the foot of St. Ann's Street. Mr. Home having this extensive feu had conveyed certain parts of it to Mr. John Neale, Silk-Mercer, Edinburgh, one section of which was, "*The three eastmost lots of ground on Princes Street.*" It was declared "that the houses already erected were to remain, and that the house presently unfinished shall be dressed up in some decent manner, and that the areas to be built upon betwixt this last-mentioned house and front buildings upon Princes Street shall be executed in proper taste, at the determination of James Stoddart, Esq., Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, and under the inspection of David Henderson, Architect." It being also declared "that the buildings so to be erected on the south side of Princes Street, as laid down in the plan and elevation, *shall extend no further west than the west front of Messrs. Young & Trotter's intended wareroom.*" The "Tenement" represented in Plate XLI. was chiefly occupied by Francis M'Kay, hotel-keeper, and the shops by Robert Fraser, jeweller, and John Ballantyne, bookseller, the entrance to Mr. Home's (latterly Messrs. John Learmonth and Coy.'s) coach-work being adjoining.

CANAL STREET, together with the whole of the surrounding buildings, including the Slaughter Houses and Tripery, having been sold, were taken down, and the sites thereof are now (1880) occupied as the General Station and Offices of the North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow joint Railway Companies.

XLIII.—VIEW FROM THE GRAY-FRIARS' CHURCH-YARD, WITH THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, 1816.

XLIV.—VIEW OF THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH FROM THE WEST, 1816.

XLV.—EDINBURGH CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, AND LOW ROAD TO THE GRASSMARKET BY KING'S STABLES, 1816.

THE GRAY-FRIARS' CHURCH-YARD was originally the fine garden grounds of the ancient Monastery of the Franciscans or Gray-friars, which was established by King James I. in 1430, and stood on the south side of the Grassmarket, nearly opposite to the foot of the West Bow. It was demolished in the year 1559. By the Reformation in Scotland, the monks and nuns being dispossessed of their lands, the Town Council, in the year 1561, made application to Queen Mary to grant to them the ground for the purpose of a public burying-place. In August 1562 she granted them this request, appointing the Gray-friars' yard to be devoted to the use of the town for the specified purpose. In this burying-ground—not inappropriately designated by Sir Walter Scott the Westminster Abbey of Scotland—lie the remains of many eminent and remarkable men—rival statesmen and politicians, and of many strangely diverse in life and fortune,—among whom are Clement Little, the founder of the College Library; George Buchanan, the celebrated humourist and best Latin poet of his time; George Heriot, the father of the Royal Goldsmith, founder of the Hospital; George Jamieson, the first native Scots painter; Alexander Henderson, the leading Scottish delegate at the great Westminster Assembly of Divines, and principal composer of the Assembly's Catechism, &c.; Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, King's Advocate in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and in this capacity acted as prosecutor of the Covenanters; Sir John Medina, portrait painter (the last man on whom the honour of knighthood was conferred in Scotland before the Union); Robert Mylne, Master-Mason, builder of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, &c.; Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, one of the most celebrated of the early Scottish physicians; William Carstairs, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, the trusted and confidential agent of the Prince of Orange in the many important and secret negotiations attending the Revolution of 1688; Colin Maclaurin, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh; William Adam, architect; Thomas Ruddiman, the philologist and Latin grammarian, keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; Allan Ramsay, author of "The Gentle Shepherd"—the best pastoral poem in the range of British literature; William Tytler, of Woodhouselee, antiquary, and author of a "Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots," &c.; William Robertson, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and author of the "History of Scotland," and other works; William Smellie, printer, and first Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Joseph Black, Professor of Chemistry in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, "the first discoverer of carbonic acid and latent heat;" Hugh Blair, minister of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh—"the glory and defence of the Church of Scotland and University of Edinburgh for nearly sixty years;" Alexander Murray, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh; Patrick Miller, of Dalswinton, deputy-chairman of the Bank of Scotland, the originator of the steamboat, and contriver of the first drill-plough ever used in Britain, also a thrashing-machine propelled by horse-power, and an iron plough, &c. Dr. Daniel Wilson, in his "Memorials of Edinburgh," remarks that the monuments and other memorials of the illustrious dead who repose there form an object of attraction no less for their interesting associations than their picturesque beauty; while it is memorable in Scottish history as the scene of the signing of the covenant by the enthusiastic leaguers of 1688, and the place of captivity, under circumstances of peculiar cruelty, of the insurgent Covenanters taken in arms at Bothwell Brig" (22nd June 1679). In the year 1706 there was erected a monument to the memory of the Martyrs, by James Currie, merchant, Pentland, and others. The following is an exact copy of the original Inscription on the monument, *which was removed when the present more imposing structure was erected in* 1771:—

"Halt passenger, take heed what thou do see—
This tomb doth show for Q some men did die;
Here lyes interr'd the dust of those who stood
'Gainst perjury, resisting unto blood;
Adhering to the covenants and laws;
Establishing the same; which was the cause
Their lives were sacrific'd unto the lust
Of prelatists adjur'd; though here their dust
Lyes mixt with murderers and other crew,
Whom justice justly did to death pursue.
But as for thir in them no cause was found
Worthy of death; but only they were found
Constant and steadfast, zealous, witnessing
For the prerogatives of Christ their King;
Which truths were sealed by famous Guthrie's head,
And all along to Master Renwick's blood:
They did endure the wrath of enemies:
Reproaches, torments, deaths, and injuries.
But yet they're those, who from such troubles came,
And now triumph in glory with the Lamb.

From May 27th, 1661, that the noble Marquis of Argyle suffered, to the 17th February 1688, that Mr. James Renwick suffered, were execut at Edinburgh about ain hundred of noblemen, gentlemen, ministers, and others, noble martyres for Jesus Christ. The most part of them ly here.
This Tomb was erected anno 1706."

The NEW STONE was erected under the direction of James Fairnington, stonecutter, who removed part of the OLD ONE to his own house. This is now (1880) in the possession of Mr. John W. Lawrie (late of Hay's Court, top of the West Port), Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh. In 1867 there was published a collection of "The Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Grayfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh," by James Brown, keeper of the grounds, with an Introduction and Notes by David Laing, Esq., and illustrated with plates, small 8vo.

THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH is a highly picturesque and interesting object, situated on the western and rugged extremity of the central hill on which the ancient part of the city is built. It is separated from the buildings of the city by a space of about 350 feet in length, and 300 in breadth. The area of the rock on which the Castle stands measures about seven English acres. This fortress is inaccessible on all sides except that from the town on the east. The history of this fortress cannot be traced to its origin, but recorded facts prove it to be of high antiquity. The most ancient name that we find applied to it is "Castelh Mynyd Agned," importing in the language of the ancient Britons, "The Fortress of the Hill of Agnes," and also "Duneiddyn," by the Britons, and "Dunedin," by the Gael. According to Fordun, it was called "Castrum Puellarum," from the daughters of the Pictish kings and chiefs being kept and educated there, as being a place of security in those barbarous times. It appears to have been occupied by the Picts so far back as the fifth century. About the year 620 the fortress was repaired by Edwin, "the first Christian King of Northumberland." After the complete overthrow of the Angli (Saxons), under their King, Egbert, at Nechtan's Mere (Dunnichen) in 685, it was again re-occupied by the Picts, and for nearly three centuries after that time very little is known respecting it. Pinkerton, in his "Early History of Scotland," is of opinion that after that decisive conflict between the Angli and the Picts, the latter re-occupied a large portion of the country south of the Forth, including the fortress of Dunedin. Pinkerton further states that no trace can be found in any old English writer that the Angli ever regained Lothian. It is only about the middle of the tenth century that anything certain is known concerning its history. Athelstane ravaged Scotland in 933, and according to the "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots," Edited by W. F. Skene, the Angli vacated the *Oppidum Edin*, or Dunedin, during the reign of Indulph, King of Scotland. In these "Chronicles," down to the twelfth century, Edinburgh and its Castle are only known as "*Oppidum Edin*," or Dunedin, but never as *Edwinsburg*. In the famous charter of David I. (1128), the town is called *Edwinesburg*, and about the same period Simeon of Durham names it Edwinesburch, the word "burg" being almost synonymous with castle or town. Edwinesburg is obviously the Saxon form of the name, while Dunedin is the more ancient and purely Celtic name of both the Castle and Town of Edinburgh.

The most important epoch is that of 1093, when Donald Bane laid siege to the Castle in an unsuccessful endeavour to possess himself of Edgar (his nephew), the youthful heir to the crown, then lodged within its walls. In that year Queen Margaret—the widow of Malcolm Canmore, and the mother of Edgar—died in the Castle of grief on hearing of his death, with that of Edward, their eldest son, both slain at the siege of Alnwick Castle. Donald, "the usurper," presuming from the steepness of the rocky cliff, that Malcolm's children could escape only at the eastern gate, ordered it alone to be guarded. But those in the garrison knowing this, conveyed the body of the Queen through a postern gate, and down the steep declivity on the western side of the Castle to the Abbey Church of Dunfermline, where it was interred; while the young prince and other children, escaping by the same egress to England, were protected and educated by their maternal uncle, Edgar Atheling. The Castle has at different times served not only as the residence of the Kings of Scotland, but also for their prison. It is mentioned in the charter which was granted by David I. in 1128 for "the foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood House and Church." In 1174, King William I. of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, being taken prisoner by the English, the Castle was given up to King Henry II. to purchase his freedom. But on his marriage with Ermingarde, cousin to the King of England, in 1186, it was given back as a dower to that Queen. In 1246, Alexander II. resides in it, and declares it to be the most proper place for the safe keeping of the National Records, Regalia, &c. In 1251, Alexander III. married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, and in 1255 she resided there by order of the Regents, apart from her husband, and without proper attendants, and she complained, not unnaturally for a young person accustomed to every gaiety, that it was "a sad and solitary place without verdure, and by reason of its vicinity to the sea unwholesome; that she was not permitted to make excursions through the kingdom, nor to choose her female attendants; and, lastly, that she was excluded from all conjugal intercourse with her husband, who by this time had completed his fourteenth year. Redress of her last grievance was instantly procured, redress of her other grievances was promised." In 1291, the four Regents surrendered the Castle to Edward I., as Lord Paramount of the whole kingdom. During the period of the contested succession to the Scottish Crown between Bruce and Baliol, Edward I., who promised to do justice to the competitors, in 1296 invaded Scotland, and successfully besieged the Castle, and it remained in possession of the English till 1313, when it was retaken by the Earl of Moray. Robert I. immediately thereupon caused it to be demolished, so that it might not again be occupied by Edward on any future incursions. In 1318, it was partly rebuilt. In 1336, it was dismantled and ruinous, when it served for the retreat of part of the Count of Namur's forces, defeated by the Earl of Moray, who held it but one day. In the following year Edward III. on his way from Perth visited the Castle, and gave orders for its being rebuilt, and for placing a strong garrison in it. It was nevertheless in 1341 surprised and recovered from the English by an ingenious strategem, planned by William Bulloch, who had previously held the Castle of Coupar in Fife for Baliol, which was executed with great address and boldness by Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale. The Castle was strongly fortified both by art and nature; and as its garrison scoured and commanded the country round, they gave great annoyance to the Scots. Douglas, who lurked in the neighbourhood, procured one Walter Curry, a merchantman of Dundee, to receive into his ship two hundred soldiers, and casting anchor in the Forth at Leith, under the pretence of being an English vitualling vessel, he presented himself to the Governor (Limosin, English knight) as master of the vessel just arrived with a valuable cargo of wines and provisions on board, which he offered to dispose of for the use of the garrison, at the same time producing as a sample a bottle of wine and a bottle of beer. The Governor, tasting and approving of them, agreed for the purchase of the whole, which the feigned captain requested he might deliver very early next day, in order to avoid interruption from the Scots. The device succeeded; he came accordingly at the time appointed attended by a dozen armed followers disguised in the habits of sailors, and the porter without suspicion opened the outer gate and lowered the drawbridge to the waggon and hampers of the pretended merchant and his drivers. Upon entering the Castle they contrived to overturn one of the waggons in which the provisions were supposed to be loaded so as to obstruct the closing of the gates, when, throwing off the grey frocks which covered their armour, they instantly slew the porter and guard, and blowing a horn as a signal, Douglas and his men sprang from their concealment at the foot of the hill, rushed in and joined his companions, and, after a sharp and fierce conflict, overpowered the garrison—the most of whom were put to the sword—and took possession of the Castle in the name of David II. In 1371, David II. died in the Castle, on 22nd February, aged 47 years. In 1380 the Duke of Lancaster takes refuge in it. In 1438 James II resided there in a sort of honourable durance under Sir William Crichton, the Chancellor, greatly to the displeasure of the Queen and Sir Alexander Livingstone, the Regent, till by a strategem, contrived by his mother, he was conveyed from hence at early dawn, "cautiously pinned up among the *linen* and furniture of his mother, and so conveyed in a chest to Leith, and from thence by water to Stirling." But he did not long enjoy his enlargement, for he was taken by a band of armed men while hunting in the woods of Stirling, and restored to the guardianship of the Regent and the Chancellor, in the Castle of Edinburgh. In 1440, William, Sixth Earl of Douglas, with his two friends, were basely murdered here by the command of Chancellor Crichton, who envied his riches and dreaded his power. In 1446, while being held by Chancellor Crichton, it was besieged for nine months by the Douglas party, and it was surrendered upon condition that he would receive a full pardon and be allowed to depart in safety, while his less fortunate coadjutors only redeemed their lives with their estates, and the others, including three members of the Regent's (Livingstone) family were all tried and beheaded within its walls. In 1460, Alexander, brother to James III., being confined in the Castle for conspiring against his brother, escapes and flies to England. In 1466, James III. being in Stirling Castle, was carried off from thence by Lord Boyd and his party to assume the government in Edinburgh Castle. In 1476, the Duke of Albany is suddenly seized and lodged in the Castle for attending a meeting of the nobility to concert measures for clearing the Court of a number of minions of the king about him; but he effected his escape in a very daring fashion. His rivals having just obtained their own deliverance, "counselled the king to justify (put to death) the Duke his brother," which being known at the Court of France, a French ship arrived in Leith Roads the very day before the intended "justification," the captain of which sent a messenger to the Duke, offering to supply him with a stock of wines; and a confidential servant being thereupon sent for "two bosses full of Malvesy," they were returned by him, the one containing a letter informing him of the design against his life, and the other filled with a cord to aid him in his escape. Acting on this advice, he invited the Captain of the Castle to supper, and so liberally dispensed the supposed new supply of wine among his guard, that, watching his opportunity, he and his faithful attendant succeeded in overpowering them, and putting them to the sword; and escaping to an unguarded wall of the Castle, they let themselves down by the cord, and so escaped to the French ship, the Duke carrying his attendant on his back, his thigh having been broken in dropping from the wall, so that his escape was not discovered till the nobles arrived on the following morning to wait on the King, then residing in the Castle, and to witness the execution. In 1482, James III. was confined here by his subjects for the space of nine months, under the charge of the Earls of Athole and Buchan, who were both of them only branches of the Albany party. In the meantime, after a decent interval of hostilities, the Earls of Athole and Buchan thought proper to capitulate; and the Castle of Edinburgh, with its royal prisoner, was delivered into the hands of the Duke of Albany, who now became the custodier of the sovereign, and, in concert with an overwhelming part of the nobility, assumed the complete direction of the government. In 1486, James III. makes it the depository of his treasures, valuable effects, and ordnance. He was slain on the 8th of June 1488 by his own rebellious nobles on the field of Stirling. In 1532, the Earl of Bothwell was committed prisoner to it for going privately to England and holding secret communication with the Earl of Northumberland. In 1541, Walter Scott of Buccleuch having been condemned for high treason was confined to and remained in it till the death of James V. on the 14th December 1542. In 1558, the Royal Apartments were repaired and partly rebuilt. In 1560, Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent, dies there on the 10th of June. In 1565, by order of Queen Mary, a "Palace" was built in it; and in the same year the Earl of Bothwell is let down by a rope from a window, and escapes. In 1566, Mary Queen of Scots was there delivered of a son upon the 19th of June "at 8 hours in the morning." In 1567, Sir James Balfour, Governor, (accused of the murder of Darnley), surrenders it to the Earl of Moray, who, on the 22nd August had been elected Regent. In 1571, Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, Governor, held the Castle for behoof of Queen Mary, at that time a prisoner in England, and defied the Regents Lennox, Mar, and Morton. When all the rest of Scotland had submitted to the Regent's authority, Kirkcaldy alone, with a few brave associates, still continued faithful to the cause of his unfortunate mistress. In 1572-3, Morton, unable to reduce the garrison with his own forces, applied to Queen Elizabeth for assistance, who sent Sir William Drury to his aid with fifteen thousand foot, and a considerable train of artillery. Trenches were now opened and approaches regularly carried on against the Castle. Five batteries, consisting of thirty-one guns, were erected against it and completed on the 17th of May 1573, and commenced to play upon the principal bastion, named David's Tower. But Kirkcaldy defended himself with the utmost courage, fostered by despair. For three and thirty days did he resist all the efforts of the Scots and English; nor did he demand a parley till the fortifications were battered down, the spur or block-house on the east side taken by assault, the well dried up, and every other supply of water cut off. Preparations were now made for a general assault by Morton, when to his mortification, Kirkcaldy presented himself on the wall with a white rod in his hand, and obtained from his old friend and fellow-soldier Drury an abstinence of two days preparatory to a surrender. Kirkcaldy's requests were, to have surety for their lives and livings, not to be spoiled of their goods within the Castle, to have license for Lord Hume and Maitland of Lethington, the Secretary, to retire to England, and himself to be allowed to remain unmolested in his own country. These conditions were scornfully rejected by Morton. Even then Kirkcaldy's spirit was unsubdued, and he determined rather to fall gloriously behind the last entrenchment than to yield to his inveterate enemies. But his garrison were not animated with the same heroic and desperate resolution, and rising into a mutiny they forced him to capitulate. He accordingly sent a secret message to Drury, in consequence of which two companies of the besieging force were admitted within the walls on the night of the 29th May, and to them in the

morning he and his companions surrendered, expressly stating that they submitted not to the Regent of Scotland, but to the Queen of England and her General, Sir William Drury. The English General, in the name of his Mistress, promised that they should be honourably treated; but Elizabeth, without regarding her own honour or that of Drury, commanded them to be delivered up to the Regent, to be dealt with as he pleased. Lethington died in prison, and Drury ten days after this reluctantly complied with the orders of Elizabeth and delivered Kirkcaldy and his companions into Morton's hands. Much interest was now exerted to save the life of Kirkcaldy, but without success. He had made himself too conspicuous, and his talent for war was too much dreaded by his adversaries. On the 3rd August 1573 he was brought from Holyrood to the Cross of Edinburgh and executed, along with his brother, Sir James Kirkcaldy, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Thus died the famous Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, a gentleman justly reputed one of the best soldiers and most accomplished cavaliers of his time. In 1574, George Douglas of Parkhead, the Governor, repaired the walls and built the Half-moon Battery, on the site, it may be presumed, of David's Tower, which was demolished in the course of the siege. In 1577, Morton still held the Castle in his hands, but found it necessary in 1578 to give up this important fortress without resistance into the hands of young King James VI. In 1639, the Castle was delivered up on the 21st March by Patrick Halden, Governor to General Lesly, commander of the Covenanters, who surrendered it on the 22nd June to the Marquis of Hamilton, who appointed General Ruthven, Governor. In 1650, the Castle sustained a siege of above two months against the Parliamentary army, commanded by Oliver Cromwell, and at last surrendered on honourable terms. In 1689, the Castle was held by the Duke of Gordon on a commission from James VII., who refused to deliver it up to the Convention of Estates. On the 18th March 1689, Viscount Dundee (Claverhouse) held a conference with the Duke of Gordon at the small posterior gateway near to the north-west corner of the exterior wall of the Castle, when on his way to raise the Highlands in favour of King James VII. (This doorway, which for many years has been built up, is shown on the Plate XLIV.) The Duke, although with a weak and ill-provided garrison, held out for a considerable time; but his ammunition being quite spent, and having notice of strong reinforcements—English and Dutch—coming to join the besiegers, he surrendered it on the 13th June 1689 to Sir John Laurie, upon condition that himself and garrison should march out with bag and baggage. In 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to surprise the fortress; and in 1745, notwithstanding that the Highlanders were masters of the town, they failed in all their attempts to reduce the Castle, nor did they ever succeed in entirely cutting off the communications between it and the city.

Since the year 1745 the history of the fortress consists only of a series of internal improvements for the accommodation of the soldiers stationed therein. In 1796, the "Old Barracks" not being sufficiently large to accommodate the number of soldiers thought necessary to be stationed in this part of the kingdom, a large range of "New Barracks" were erected on the west side of the Castle. This new building is 120 feet in length by fifty in breadth, and contains five floors (*vide* Plate XLIV.) Unfortunately, instead of being built in the Gothic style of architecture, to harmonise with the ancient turretted remains of the old fortifications, the picturesque effect thereof, when seen from the west, is much hurt by the appearance of a plain and ponderous modern building. During the period of the late war (1814-15) a number of French prisoners were confined in it; and his Majesty George IV. while in Edinburgh in 1822 paid a processional visit to this ancient fortress, and greeted his subjects from its battlements. In the year 1842, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, accompanied by Prince Albert, visited the Castle on Saturday, the 3rd of September. On arriving at the barrier of the Castle Her Majesty and suite alighted, and leaning on Prince Albert's arm, walked slowly to the Mortar Battery, where the celebrated "Mons Meg" is placed. The ground around the battery and the approach to it was covered with crimson cloth. Her Majesty having viewed the magnificent scene from the battery, and minutely inspected Mons Meg, proceeded to the Half-moon Battery, and thence to the old Barrack Square. The royal party then inspected the Scottish Regalia, which had been removed from the Crown Room to the Officer's old Mess-room; from thence they proceeded to Queen Mary's apartments. Her Majesty then returned to the Castle gate, entered her carriage, and proceeded down the hill amidst the cheers of the multitude.

The highest part of the Castle, which is towards the south-east, consists of a number of houses in the form of a square. The buildings on the east side of the square were formerly used as the Royal Apartments. These apartments are of considerable antiquity; and, from the date 1556 appearing on the front wall, seem to have been either built or repaired at that time. In an apartment in this quarter called the "Crown-Room," were deposited, on the 26th March 1707, the SCOTTISH REGALIA, consisting of "the Crown (of pure gold), the Sceptre (of silver, double-gilt), the Sword of State (of elegant workmanship, the handle and pommel are silver gilt), and the Lord Treasurer's Rod of Office (silver gilt.)" It was long doubted, however, whether these ensigns of Scottish royalty had not been removed; for on a search in this apartment in the year 1794, the Commissioners appointed by the royal warrant, in doubt of their powers, did not cause the chest in which they were said to be deposited to be opened, and the general belief was that they were not to be found. Other Commissioners, however, were appointed by the Prince Regent, with the necessary powers; and, on the 5th February 1818, the large oaken chest in the Crown-Room was forced open, and the relics of the Scottish Monarchy were discovered. So soon as the existence of these venerable relics of our national independence was ascertained, the royal standard was hoisted, and the soldiers cheered a salute, which was heartily echoed from the Castlehill, where a numerous crowd had assembled, anxious to learn the event of the search after these interesting memorials, on the fate of which some mystery had been supposed to rest, and to which so much importance had formerly been attached. A room has been neatly fitted up for their exhibition, and a keeper appointed, and the public can now be gratified with the sight of these venerable and valued relics. The Castle of Edinburgh being a place of little strength is principally used as a station for soldiers. The view from the ramparts is extensive and much admired.

In the year 1828 the "BANNATYNE CLUB" issued to its members a History of the "Siege of the Castle of Edinburgh, 1689," and again in the year 1829 a Collection of "Papers relative to the Regalia of Scotland, 1621-1818," to which is added a *Facsimile Reprint* of "A True Account of the Preservation of the Regalia of Scotland, viz:—Crown, Sword, and Sceptre, from falling into the hands of the English Usurpers. Be Sir George Ogilvie of Barras, Kt. and Barronet. With the Blazon of that Family. Edinburgh, printed in the year M.DCC.I." Both of these works are illustrated with fine plates.

MONS MEG.—On the King's Bastion, or Mortar Battery, in the Castle, there has been placed the famous old cannon "Mons Meg." This singular piece of ordnance, curiously constructed of thick iron staves, or bars strengthened by hoops of iron, is fourteen feet in length, its diameter being two feet three inches and a half, and weighs six and a half tons. It is generally supposed to have been constructed at Mons in Flanders; but we learn from Symson's "Large Description of Galloway," 1684-92, that "it was wrought and made in the Isle of Threaves." Mr. Joseph Train, (a diligent antiquary and author,) in an interesting communication to Sir Walter Scott, and also from his "Appendix to Mackenzie's History of Galloway," affords proof, from the "local traditions of Galloway," that this huge piece of ordnance is a native of the land to which all its traditions belong. In 1455, he tells us that "when James II. arrived with his army at Carlingwark, to besiege William Earl of Douglas in his Castle of Threave, the M'Lellans presented his majesty with the piece of ordnance, now called Mons Meg, to batter down the fortlet of the rebellious chieftain. The first discharge of this great gun is said to have consisted of a peck of powder and a granite ball, nearly as heavy as a Galloway cow. This ball is said in its course through the Castle of Threave, to have carried away the hand of Margaret de Douglas, commonly called the Fair Maid of Galloway, as she sat at table with her lord, and was in the act of raising the wine-cup to her lips. Old people still maintain that the vengeance of God was thereby evidently manifested in destroying the hand which had been given in wedlock to two brothers, and that even while the lawful spouse of the first was alive. The cannon is said to have been made of twenty-five bars of iron, bound together with an equal number of hoops, to represent the exact number of persons who contributed to defray the expense of making the piece. As a recompense for the present of this extraordinary engine of war, and for the loyalty of the M'Lellans, the King, before leaving Galloway, erected the town of Kirkcudbright into a Royal Burgh, and granted to *Brawny Kim*, the smith, the lands of Mollance, in the neighbourhood of Threave Castle. Hence the smith was called Mollance. But his wife's name being Meg, and she being possessed of a stentorian voice, the cannon, in honour of her, received the appellative of 'Mollance Meg.' Nor is it singular that, in so long a course of time, the name should have been gradually corrupted into that which it is at present. There is no smithy now at the 'Three Thorns of Carlingwark;' but a few years ago, when making the great military road to Portpatrick, which passes that way, the workmen had to cut through a deep bed of cinders and ashes, which plainly showed that there had been an extensive forge on that spot at some former period. Although the lands of Mollance have now passed into other hands, there are several persons of the name of Kim, blacksmiths in this quarter, who are said to be descendants of the brawny makers of Mollance Meg. Each of the sons is said to have made three bars and three hoops, and the father to have made the remaining four. It is likewise related that while Brawny Kim and his seven sons were constructing the cannon at the 'Three Thorns of the Carlingwark,' another party was busily employed in making balls of granite on the top of Bennan Hill, and that, as each ball was finished, they rolled it down the rocky declivity facing Threave Castle. One of these balls, said to be that which carried away the lady's hand, is still shown at Balmaghie House, the residence of Captain Gordon, in this neighbourhood. I am informed it agrees exactly in size and quality with those carried with the cannon to Edinburgh. As the balls in the Castle are evidently of Galloway granite, a strong presumptive proof is afforded that Mons Meg was of Galloway origin. The granite of Galloway is easily known, being composed of black particles of a larger size than enter into the composition of granite elsewhere. Some years ago, Threave Castle was partially repaired under the superintendence of Sir Alexander Gordon of Culvennan, Sheriff-Depute of the Stewartry; and one of the workmen when digging up some rubbish within the walls found a massive gold ring, with an inscription on it, purporting that the ring had belonged to Margaret

de Douglas. This curious relic was purchased from the person who found it, by Sir Alexander Gordon, who, I believe, has it in his possession. Although history is silent as to the Fair Maid of Galloway having lost her hand at the storming of the Castle by James II., the circumstance of the gold ring, with her name on it, having been found there, seems to strengthen the probability of that having actually taken place." Sir WALTER SCOTT, in his reply to Mr. Train, thus unhesitatingly attests "you have traced her propinquity so clearly, as henceforth to set all conjecture aside." Mons Meg having effected so much destruction at Threave, was taken, by order of James IV., from Edinburgh Castle, on 10th July 1489, to be employed at the Siege of Dumbarton. In 1497, Meg was used at the Siege of Norham Castle. In 1548, on the Nuptials of Queen Mary to the Dauphin of France, the guns of Edinburgh Castle sent forth their tributary thunders, as appears from the Treasurer's books for that year, in which is entered a charge of ten shillings paid to "certane pyonaris for thair lauboris in the mounting of Mons furth of hir lair to be schote, and for the finding and carying of hir bullet after scho wes shot fra Weirdie Mure back to the Castell of Edinburgh." (Wardie is fully two miles north from the Castle, near Granton.) In 1640, Lord Etricke, then Governor of the Castle, "with greate ordinance begude to thunder on the toune." When the Castle, on 19th December 1650, capitulated to the Parliamentary troops, in the list of ordnance delivered by the Governor to Colonel Monk, Meg receives, with all due prominence, the designation of "the great iron murderer called Muckle Megg." In 1682, in firing a salute in honour of James Duke of York, afterwards James VII., this justly celebrated cannon, after sustaining for centuries in so creditable a manner the dignity of her pre-eminent greatness, at length burst—a circumstance that did not fail to be noted at the time as an evil omen. Robert Ferguson, in his poem, entitled, "The King's Birth-Day in Edinburgh," remarks :—

"O willawins! Mons Meg for you,
'Twas firing crack'd thy muckle mou."

On the 19th April 1754—to the great grief of the inhabitants—this gigantic piece of ordnance was removed from the Castle to Leith, on its way to the Tower of London, "as a lump of old iron." Her loss is thus again recorded by the poet Ferguson :—

"Right seldom am I gi'en to bannin,
But by my saul she was a cannon
Cou'd hit a man had he been stannin
In shire of Fife;
Sax lang Scots miles ayont Clackmannan,
An' tack his life."

In "Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott," it is recorded, that "When King George IV. visited Edinburgh, on 22nd August 1822, Sir Walter Scott pointed out to him the spot on the chief bastion of the old fortress formerly occupied by Mons Meg, and earnestly requested that she might again be placed there, to which His Majesty readily assented. But through petty obstacles, stated by the official guardians of Meg, that object was not effected for nearly seven years afterwards. On the 9th March 1829 she was, however, brought in solemn procession to re-occupy her ancient site on the Argyle battery, escorted by the 73rd regiment, a detachment of artillery-men, and two troops of dragoons, with thirty gentlemen in full Highland costume, at the head of whom was Sir Walter Scott, accompanied by the greater part of the inhabitants of Edinburgh." As a national relic it was welcomed back to Edinburgh, and replaced on a new carriage furnished by the Board of Ordnance in 1836, when Sir R. H. Vivian was Master-General.

THE KING'S STABLES were situated just below the south-western wall of the Castle, on the main road from the north by the Queensferry, Kirkbrachead, and St. Cuthbert's Kirk to the Grassmarket. Although no hoof of the royal stud has been there for wellnigh three centuries, this ancient appendage of the Royal Palace of the Castle still retains the name of the King's Stables. Near to this was a spot of ground where James the Fourth, in particular, often assembled his Lords and Barons by proclamation, for jousting. Dr. Wilson, in his "Memorials of Edinburgh," remarks, that "it seems probable that the earliest buildings on this site were erected in the reign of James IV., when the low ground to the westward was the scene of frequent tiltings, and of magnificent tournaments, the fame of which spread throughout Europe, and attracted the most daring knights-errant to that chivalrous monarch's court. Considerable accommodation would be required for the horses and attendants on these occasions, as well as for the noble combatants, among whom the king, it is well known, was no idle spectator; but the buildings of that date, which we presume to have been reared for these public combats, were probably only of a temporary nature, as they were left without the extended wall, built at the commencement of the following reign, in 1513, a procedure not likely to have taken place had they had been of much value." In the challenge between Alexander Stewart, younger of Garlies, and Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, in 1571, the place of combat proposed is, as recorded by Calderwood in his "History of the Kirk of Scotland," to be "upon the ground the Baresse be-west the West Port of Edinburgh, the place accustomed, and of old appointed for triell of suche maters." The exact site of this interesting spot is now occupied in part by the new western approach, which crosses it immediately beyond the Castle Bridge. It is defined in one of the title-deeds of the ground, acquired by the City Improvement Commissioners, as "All and haill these houses and yards of Orchardfield, commonly called Livingston's yards, comprehending therein, that piece of ground called the Barras." In 1661, the superiority of King's Stables was purchased by the Town Council for £1000 Scots, and the admission of James Boisland, the seller, to the freedom of the city. The right, however, of the new possessors, to whom they would appear to have been resold, was made a subject of legal investigation at a later date. Lord Fountainhall records in his Decisions, 11th March 1685, a Reduction pursued by the Duke of Queensberry, as Constable and Captain of the Castle, against Thomas Boreland and the other heritors and proprietors of the King's Stables, alleging that they were part of the Castle. The proprietors claimed to hold their property by virtue of a *feu* granted in the reign of James V. But the Judges decided, that unless the defenders could prove a legal dissolution of the royal possession, they must be held as the King's Stables, belonging to the Castle, and accordingly annexed to the Crown. Robert Chambers in his "Traditions of Edinburgh," remarks, that "this place has afforded a short protection to debtors—for the space of twenty-four hours—within the memory of some aged neighbours. But the circumstance is now little known in the town, and might, perhaps, have been soon forgotten altogether, but for this humble memorial." On this locality, now occupied by the meanest buildings, James IV. was wont to preside at the joustings of the knights and barons of his court, and to present the meed of honour to the victor from his own hand; or, as in the famous encounter between Sir Patrick Hamilton and Sir John Cockbewis, a Dutch knight, to watch the combat from the Castle walls, and from thence to act as umpire of the field. It is specially recorded, that "being assembled togidder on great horis under the Castle wall, in the Barrace, the Scottish knight's horse having failed him in the first onset, they encountered on foot, continuing the contest for a full hour, till the Dutchman being struck to the ground, the king cast his hat over the Castle wall as a signal to stay the combat, while the heralds and trumpeters proclaimed Sir Patrick the victor." The greater portion of the ancient tilting ground remained unenclosed when Maitland wrote his "History of Edinburgh" in 1753, and is described by him "as a pleasant green, about one hundred and fifty yards long, and fifty broad, adjoining the Chapel of the Virgin Mary in the west." But this "pleasant green" is now crowded with tan-pits and dwellings of the humblest description. A few years ago part of it was occupied as slaughter-houses, which have since been converted into stores and stables for the use of the Cleaning Department, under the management of the Town Council of the city.

XLVI.—VIEW OF THE NORTH LOCH (EAST) FROM THE WEST CHURCH BURYING-GROUND, 1816.

XLVII.—VIEW OF THE NORTH LOCH (WEST) FROM THE EARTHEN MOUND, WITH PRINCES STREET, &c., 1816.

XLVIII.—VIEW OF THE EARTHEN MOUND AND THE CASTLE FROM PRINCES STREET, 1816.

XLIX.—VIEW OF THE NORTH LOCH (EAST) FROM THE EARTHEN MOUND, WITH THE NORTH BRIDGE, &c., 1816.

THE GROUND lying around the north-west corner of the Castle rock, designated in later times the "North Loch," was, we learn from the Charter granted by David I. in 1128, for the foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood House and Chapel, named the "King's Garden," and was made use of by the royal princes when they

resided in Edinburgh Castle, to which access was obtained by a sloping way which in a diagonal position run down the hill from the north-western corner of the Castle-Hill Street to the Kirk-Town of St. Cuthbert's. On this plot of garden ground we learn that by order of Annabella Drummond, Queen of Robert III., there was held, in the year 1398, a tournament of twelve knights, at which her eldest son, David Earl of Carrick, presided. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, it appears that around the foot of the west and north corners of the Castle rock there was a large marsh at the head of the North Loch, adjoining to "the Church Town of St. Cuthbert's," and which extended eastwards to the ruinous fort called the Well-House Tower. From this circumstance, and the numerous springs which arose chiefly about the foot of the Castle rock, the pool, which from being dammed up at the foot of Halkerston's Wynd, (which dam was a passable way from the city to the fields on the north,) became a lake, and served as a defence and protection to the city on its northern boundary, before such was fortified in 1450. A ford upon the North Loch is mentioned over which Cardinal Beatoun is said to have escaped when flying from the unlucky street-skirmish between the partisans of the Earls of Arran and Angus called "clean the causeway," which happened on 30th April 1520. The North Loch was the place in which our pious ancestors used to dip and drown offenders against morality, especially of the female sex. In 1558, the Reformers removed the statue of St. Giles, the Patron Saint of the city, which adorned their High Church, and first drowned it in the North Loch as an adulterer and encourager of idolatry, and thereafter burnt it as an heretic. It was also the frequent scene of suicide. The North Loch at the western end being in 1568 "passed both by men and horses, the Town Council ordered the same to be fortified to prevent the like in time coming." In those early times the Corporation kept ducks and swans upon the loch for ornament's sake, and various Acts of Council were passed for preserving those birds. In 1589 and 1594 the Council ordained "a boll of oats to be bought for feeding the swans in the North Loch." Many squabbles occurred between the Magistrates and Hepburn of Bearford, the proprietor of the parks on the north side of the Loch, on account of the town's swans trespassing on his grounds. At last, to put an end to all disputes, the Town Council bought up the property, and extended the range of their domestic fowls over the lands in question.

In the days of "Good King James VI.," 1593, TYTLER, in his "History of Scotland," 1843, remarks, that in Edinburgh "the security and sanctity of domestic life were invaded and despised; ruffians, under the command and openly protected by the nobles, tore honourable maidens from the bosoms of their families and carried them off in open day. James Gray, a brother of the notorious Master of Gray, seized a young lady named Carnegie, an heiress, and then living under her father's roof, carried her forcibly down a narrow close or street, to the North Loch, a lake which then surrounded the Castle, delivered her to a party of armed men, who dragged her into a boat, her hair hanging over her face, and her clothes almost torn from her person; whilst Gray's associate, Lord Hume, kept the streets with his retainers, beat off the Provost, who attempted a rescue, and slew some of the citizens who had presumed to interfere."

In 1628, a person of the name of Sinclair and two sisters, with both of whom he was convicted of having committed incest, were drowned in the North Loch, and their bodies enclosed in one coffin and deposited in unhallowed ground on the margin of the loch. In 1820, while a trench was being dug a little way to the east of the Well-House Tower, the workmen discovered a large coffin of thick fir deals in which there were three skeletons, which on examination were found to be those of a tall man (who lay in the middle), and the two others, which lay on each side of him, from their being much shorter, and very broad about the flanks, were supposed to be women. Now, this circumstance, if we take it for granted to be the bodies of a man and two women in one coffin, deposited in such a spot, we may conclude that they were those of Sinclair and his two sisters. The Loch seems to have been a favourite place for boating. Various of the houses in St. Ninian's Row (Calton) were let on leases, with the privilege of a boat, and certain proprietors of houses in the neighbourhood had also servitudes of the use of boats upon it; and these, in later times, used to be employed to no little purpose in smuggling whisky into the town, and which enabled Sir Walter Scott to remark, "An honest man to fetch sae muckle as a bit anker o' brandy frae Leith to the Lawnmarket, without being rubbit o' the very gudes he'd bought and paid for, by a host of idle English gaugers." There was erected in it "An Eel-Ark" (box for the catching of eels,) which was "let at ten marks yearly, for the benefit of the Hospital of our Lady of Saint Mary." But by the town's soil incessantly running into it, it was gradually becoming filled up. In 1700—the ford at the foot of Halkerston's Wynd having been closed up,—an action was raised in the Court of Session against the Magistrates for their having done so. In the case as reported by Lord Fountainhall in his "Decisions," it appears that Robert Malloch had a number of weavers and other tradesmen who resided in houses which he had erected on Multer's Hill (the site now occupied by St. James's Square), and had commenced business there in defiance of the "Incorporations of the Guid Toun," and as Malloch, moreover, had drained some of the north side of the North Loch for the convenience of his tenants, and for those who went on foot to Leith, the Incorporations of the Guid Toun, finding their crafts in danger by these interlopers, called upon the Magistrates to shut up the ford or port, and open the sluices so as to flood the small mound that had afforded a footpath to the port for the free-traders of this obnoxious village. To check this settlement, and to pacify the Corporations, the Magistrates did so, and had recourse also to other measures of annoyance by damming up the waters. The battle apparently was stoutly maintained for a time; but the Magistrates, finding the law somewhat rigid in its investigation of their right over the City Port, settled matters by themselves opening the port and allowing the sluices of the North Loch again to run. In 1715 the Magistrates exerted themselves to put the city in an effective state of defence. The sluice at the east end of the North Loch was dammed up, and trenches made at various accessible points. In 1743 the said sluice was opened, and the water let out.

The EARL OF MAR, who died in 1732, amused himself in his latter days with projects for the benefit of his native country, and among many other curious schemes was that of a "CANAL" for the junction of the Scottish seas by the Forth and Clyde, with a branch to Edinburgh. But in consequence of his death this matter lay dormant until about the years 1793-95, when the plans were submitted by the magistracy of the city to Mr. Rennie, of London, for his opinion, who considered all of them to be more or less objectionable. Between the years 1813 and 1815 various lines were proposed, one of which was that of leading it into the "NORTH LOCH," with a basin on the west side of the North Bridge, and a branch down from thence to Gayfield Square—in the area of which an immense harbour was to have been constructed,—with its termination at the wet docks at Leith. But this scheme, like many of the others, was eventually departed from in favour of Mr. Baird's line, which was to terminate at Port Hopetoun, near to the top of the Lothian Road. This line was commenced in the year 1818, and was finished in May 1822.

The marriage of George III. with the Princess Charlette of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, on the 8th September 1761, was celebrated in Edinburgh with much rejoicing. At noon the great guns of the Castle were fired, answered by volleys from the warships in Leith Roads. In the evening the city was illuminated, and fireworks were exhibited in Bearford's Park and on the North Loch, a boat having been brought up from Leith for the purpose. This had a fine effect on the surface of the water, and was probably the last appearance of the Loch in the city, as its waters were drained in 1763. In the year 1767 the Earl of Morton made a demand upon the Town Council, under the threat of his opposing the extension of the Royalty, "that a timber bridge shall be thrown over the North Loch from the foot of Warriston's Close to Bearford's Park and the public Register Offices of Scotland, built at the cost of the town on the highest level ground of Robertson's and Wood's farms."

In "SLEZER'S Theatrum Scotiæ," 1693-1814, there are views of the "North Loch," one of which exhibits it stretching from the Trinity College Church and Paul's Work towards the Well-House Tower. In 1742 EDGAR published "a Plan of the City and Castle of Edinburgh," on which is depicted "a bog or marsh at the head of the Loch," and the North Loch flowing towards the "New Port" at the foot of Halkerston's Wynd. This map is prefixed to "Maitland's History of Edinburgh," 1753, and is also appended to that of "Chambers's Reekiana; or, Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh," 1833. In JAMES CRAIG'S plans for the laying out of the "New Town," 1768-1774, the "North Loch" is delineated as a "Canal," with gardens, walks, and terraces on each side. Upon the south side of the Loch there were the Well-House Tower, and part of the first City Wall (built in 1450), various tan-works, and the slaughter-houses, the intermediate spaces being occupied by fine gardens extending down the sloping banks to its margin. On the north side there was a fine open country, with beautiful enclosures, diversified with woodland and moor.

In 1763 the "North Loch" was drained, and the mud removed, preparatory to the erection of the "North Bridge." For many years the ground lay waste and marshy. At length the "EASTERN PORTION" thereof was filled up to the depth of six or eight feet, with a vaulted drain running beneath, and the ground employed in rearing crops of grass. It was made use of by the citizens for the bleaching and drying of their clothes, while other portions of it were let for rope-works—a roadway having been constructed leading from the south end of Hanover Street to the Physic Gardens and the foot of Leith Wynd. A few years afterwards, under the reign of Provost Manderston, the Town Council erected new markets for the sale of vegetables, fruit, and fish upon a large area to the westward of the North Bridge, between Canal Street and Market Street. In 1830-31, that part of the site of the North Loch extending from the east side of the Mound to that of—what was then called the "*Little Mound*"—the west end of Canal Street, was, under the care of Dr. Patrick Neill, the "distinguished amateur horticulturist," converted into a pleasure ground. In the year 1816 a movement was made towards effecting improvements on the "WESTERN PORTION" of the North Loch, and under the authority of an Act of Parliament that part of the North Loch, extending from the west side of the Mound to St. Cuthbert's Church, was let on lease or tack of 99 years, at a rental of £50 yearly, to the proprietors of the tenements in Princes Street between Hanover Street and Hope Street, under whose management the said ground was enclosed, drained, planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, and walks formed which wind round the bottom of the Castle rocks, and the sloping banks on each side. Under "The Edinburgh Improvement Act," 1876, the lease was transferred to the Corporation, and since then the gardens have been much altered, considerably improved, and beautified. They are now open to the public.

SAINT CUTHBERT'S OR WEST KIRK.—This Church is allowed by all historians to be of a very ancient date. Its erection is supposed to have taken place in the Eighth century, and was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert of Durham, who died in the year 687. It appears to have had several grants and certain donations made to it by "Macbeth of Liberton" before the charter of the foundation of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse was granted by David I. in 1128. In that charter the first authentic notice of this Church appears, from which we learn that he "granted and perpetually confirmed to the Church of the Holy Cross (the original name of Holyrood Abbey), at Edinburgh, the Church of the Castle of Edinburgh, and the 'Church and Parish of St. Cuthbert's,' with all things thereunto belonging, with the church, town, and its divisions, and the ground whereon the Church is situate, together with all the lands lying under the Castle—viz., from the Well which riseth or springeth near the corner of my garden by the way which leads to the Church of St. Cuthbert's; and, on the other hand, along the foot of the Castle-hill to a rock at the eastern side of the said Castle-hill, with the two Chapels belonging to the said Church of St. Cuthbert's—namely, Corstorphin, with two bovates (thirty acres) and six acres of land; and the Chapel of Liberton, with two Ox-gans (thirty acres), together with all the rights and tithes, as well of the dead as of the living, in Legbernard [this Church cannot now be traced] which Macbeth gave to the said Church. . . . . I likewise grant to the Canons the Town of Broughton and its respective divisions, the lands of Inverleith in the neighbourhood of the harbour, with the said harbour, and half of the fishings and tithes of the several fisheries belonging to the Church of St. Cuthbert's."

In the Twelfth century, St. Cuthbert's was not only the oldest and most extensive parish in Lothian, but the most valuable church in Scotland, except Dunbar. The parish was originally in the Bishoprick of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, and anciently contained not only the parishes of Corstorphine and Liberton, but it actually did that of the City of Edinburgh and the Town of the Canongate. It also had two chapels on the Borough-muir (south of the Meadows)—St. Katherene or St. Roque's, and St. John's (afterwards converted into the Chapel of the Convent of St. Katherene de Sienna). At the period of the Reformation it was an old building covered with thatch (straw), and it had become too small to contain the parishioners. This inconveniency was remedied by the erection of a new loft or gallery in 1589. But no sooner was this loft erected than the Church was found to stand in need of repair. In the reparation there was erected in the north aisle another loft, together with a pillar as a station for those who were under the discipline of the Church, at the foot of which they were placed during public worship. Still, however, these reparations and additions were found to be insufficient to contain the multitude of people who attended the Church, and in 1593 it was resolved not only to alter the church and steeple, by removing the thatch and covering the roof with slates, but to erect an additional church at the west end of the old building. It 1622 it was deemed proper to have a bell hung in the steeple or porch of the church. But, afterwards, both steeple and bell were found to be insufficient, and in 1629 the session "ordainit a new steepell to be bult, and proper bell to be bocht;" but this order was not carried into effect, the old steeple being only repaired. However, in 1700, the subject was resumed, and a sufficient erection having been built, a new bell, weighing upwards of nineteen stones, was got. (This bell was afterwards removed to the Chapel of Ease at Buccleuch Street.)

The old Church, which had stood for ages, and had been used alternately as a Popish, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian place of worship, and had from time to time received many additions and alterations, was, in the year 1772, condemned to be taken down by the verdict of a jury, as being "in a ruinous and irreparable condition." It has been described "as having been a homely piece of architecture. One building was added to another, till it had the appearance of a number of houses drawn close together, while the interior, formed after no plan, presented a multitude of petty galleries stuck up one above another, to the very rafters, like so many pigeons' nests" The present plain edifice was erected at the expense of £4,231, and was opened for public worship 31st July 1775; but no provision had been made by the Heritors for the erection of a steeple. The Church accordingly stood without either spire or bell till 1789, when the present handsome one was erected, partly by the Heritors and from private subscriptions. The bell was cast and hung in the steeple in 1791. In diameter it is almost two feet nine inches, and bears the words:—"George Watt, Fecit, St Ninian's Row, Edin. 1791." The clock was not put up till 1798; but a "sun-dial" dated 1774, was fixed on the front of the steeple when it was erected to serve in the place of one. The first Protestant Minister appointed to this Church of which any mention is made, was WILLIAM HARLAW, or HARLOW, who was born in Edinburgh about the year 1500, and who for some time followed the occupation of a tailor. Having imbibed the protestant doctrine, he found it necessary to repair to England in order to avoid the fury of the persecuting Roman Catholics. While in that kingdom he was admitted to deacon's orders, and employed as a preacher during the reign of Edward VI. But on the accession of the bigoted and cruel Mary he was compelled to abandon England and seek refuge in his native land. He arrived in Scotland in 1554, and in 1556 was encouraged to begin "publicly to exhort in Edinburgh." When the Reformation was fully established in 1560, he was appointed to be Minister of St. Cuthbert's. He died in 1578, and was succeeded by "the learned and godly Divine," ROBERT PONT, who, when a new Translation of the Scriptures was proposed in 1601, was ordered by the General Assembly to revise the Metrical Translation of the Psalms. He had also a considerable share in framing the Second Book of Discipline, and was the Translator of the Helvetic Confession, and one of the four ministers who framed Johne Craig's Catechism. He was the author of various other controversial works, and died 8th May 1606. To these worthies various men of eminence and talent succeeded to the pulpit of this parish. Among the celebrities there were, (1.) DAVID WILLIAMSON (1661-1706), the well-known "Daintie Davie" of Scottish song, and reputed husband to "seven wives." He was ejected in 1665, and restored, "to the inexpressible joy of the whole parishioners," in 1689. (2.) NEIL M'VICAR (1707-1747), who, when Prince Charles and his Highlanders were in possession of Edinburgh, sent an elder to the Governor of the Castle, intimating that he was exceedingly desirous to preach, and soliciting his protection in case of disturbance, when, on being told that he might convene the people with all safety, clapped his hands and exclaimed, "Happy man to-day Neil M'Vicar," he proceeded to his pulpit at the appointed hour, and preached to an unusually numerous audience, among whom he recognised many Jacobites, as well as a number of Highland soldiers. Being of the "true old Covenanting metal," and not intimidated by the near neighbourhood of the Jacobite forces, he prayed as usual for King George by name. At the same time he did not forget Charles, but characteristically prayed: "But as for this young man who has come here in search of an earthly crown, grant, O Lord, that in due time he may receive a crown everlasting." When Prince Charles was informed of Mr. M'Vicar's prayer he is said to have laughed heartily, and to have expressed himself perfectly satisfied. (3.) SIR HENRY MONCRIEFF WELLWOOD of Tullibole (1775-1827), was one of the most distinguished and venerable leaders of the Church of Scotland, and author of the Life of his friend Dr. John Erskine—a volume full of valuable Scottish historical information. The present (1880) Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, Clerk of the Free Church Assembly, and the Right Hon. James, Lord Moncrieff of Tullibole, are his grandsons. (4.) WILLIAM PAUL (1786-1802), "whose admission was highly gratifying to the congregation. He spent all his time, and all his strength, in faithfully instructing the people committed to his charge, both in public and private. His sermons were strictly evangelical; and the ancient and beneficial practice of visiting and catechising his flock was never neglected." (5.) DAVID DICKSON (1803-1842). His admission was a happy one. He was much esteemed and beloved by his flock, and gained the affections of his numerous parishioners in a very high degree by his kindness and attention to them in their various wants and distresses. In the year 1844 there was erected and placed within a niche at the west end of the steeple a large emblematical monument, designed and finely executed by Alexander Handyside Ritchie, sculptor, representing (in full life size) the Reverend Doctor in his ministerial robes comforting and blessing a widow and her three fatherless children. Upon the base there is the following inscription:—"In Memory of the Rev. David Dickson, D.D., who died 28th July 1842, in the 63rd year of his age, and Fortieth of his Ministry in this Church and Parish. An Accomplished Scholar and Theologian; sound in doctrine, earnest in exhortation, in labours unwearied, acute in argument, expert in business, affectionate, generous, affable, and acceptable to all. Taking an active part in every Christian and benevolent enterprise, he possessed in a high degree the public confidence and esteem; and was beloved by each family of his flock as their counsellor and comforter—their faithful and familiar friend. This piece of sculpture was designed to represent an incident of almost daily occurrence in his life, and has been erected by a number of his Parishioners, to express their veneration for his character, and to perpetuate his kindness to the Poor, the Widow, and the Fatherless."

The earliest notice in the Minutes of the Kirk Session of St. Cuthbert's of the purchase of a family burying-ground, is by Sir William Nisbet of Dean, in March 1645, (the year of the plague,) who "desyred the Heritors and Sessioners to grant him ane place to burie his deid, to the effect he myght buld the same, seing his predecessors had no buriell place within that churche-yard: his demand wes thocht reassonable, and they grantit him ane place at the north churche-door eistward, five elnes of lenth and thrie elnes of bredth." This ground is now a vault under the Church. At the period of the Reformation, when the names of saints as well as their worship were generally abolished, the term "West Kirk" appears to have been given to this Church, from its local situation, standing at the western extremity of the valley which divides the Old from the New Town. In the year 1829, there was published a very interesting and highly instructive work entitled, "History of the Church and Parish of St. Cuthbert's or West Kirk of Edinburgh," by John Sime, Kirk-Treasurer. 12mo.

THE WELL-HOUSE TOWER.—The date of the erection of this small fortress is not exactly known; but we learn that when the *first* fortified wall of the city of Edinburgh was built in the reign of James II., or about the year 1450, it began at the north-east corner of the Castle rock, and was there strengthened by a small fortress, which formed a strong protection at that point where the overhanging cliff might have otherwise enabled the enemy to approach under its shelter. Ralph Holinshed,

whose "Chronicle of Scotland" was published in 1577, mentions that there was a spring at the Well-House Tower under the name of "St. Margaret's Well, without the Castle on the north side," by which some of the garrison suffered, owing to its being poisoned by the enemy. No part of this wall is now visible, except the fine old ruin at the base of the Castle rock; fortunately, from being enclosed within the range of the West Princes Street pleasure-grounds, this interesting relic is now secure against dilapidation for a long time to come. From all that I have been enabled to learn, it is apparent that this tower formed one of the exterior works of the Castle, and served, as its name implies, to secure to the garrison comparatively safe access to a spring of water at the base of the precipitous rock. Mr. James Skene, of Rubislaw, in his remarks on "The Well-House Tower, situated at the foot of the Castle rock of Edinburgh," published in the "Transactions of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland," vol. ii. 1823, informs us that, in the year 1821, "Having had occasion to take some charge of the operations at present in progress towards the conversion of the North Loch into pleasure grounds, I thought it extremely probable that in clearing away the rubbish from the ruins of the Well-House Tower, some object of antiquity, or some elucidation of its early history, might be brought to light worthy of being communicated to this Society. In this expectation, however, I have been somewhat disappointed; and regret that I have only a few coins to offer to the Society, accompanied with some notices regarding the building itself. The coins are so far curious, in being of a date considerably anterior to what is understood to have been the era of the foundation of the Tower, although, by reason of the fountain, this spot is likely to have been constantly resorted to, as early as the rock became the site of a castle, or of habitations of any kind. There seems to have been a twofold object in the erection of the Well-House Tower, partly to secure access to the well, but principally to defend the termination of the city wall at a point where, from the shelter afforded by the overhanging cliff, it must have been peculiarly exposed to assault. It was not till the reign of James II. that Edinburgh seems to have attained sufficient importance to become a walled city, as appears from a charter, granted in the year 1450 by that king, authorising the inhabitants to inclose the town with a foss, wall, and towers; which being done forthwith was, according to Maitland, [in his History of Edinburgh], the date of the erection of the Well-House Tower. Maitland mentions the only access to the Tower being from within the walls, by two doors communicating with the different stories of the building; but he was not aware of a very material feature, which the late excavation has brought to light, shewing the offensive as well as the defensive nature of this little fort. There is a small building which appears on the projecting summit of the cliff, overhanging the Tower at the height of 70 feet at least. From the position of this structure, I was led to suppose its purpose to have been, the raising up of the water from the fountain below, for the supply of the garrison, to which, from this upper building, there could be little difficulty of access. I conceived, from this supposition, that the removal of a bank of earth, which covered up the lower part of the ruins, immediately underneath this upper building, would most probably bring the ancient fountain to light, which I presumed would be found at this spot, *within* the inclosure of the Tower; as it seemed somewhat preposterous to imagine the present apparent fountain head *without side* the walls of the Tower, ostensibly raised for its protection, to have been its original position. The removal of the rubbish, however, instead of what was expected, brought a covered way to light, leading along the southern wall of the Tower to a strongly fortified door-way, opening to the outside, of the purpose of which, as a sally port or postern gate, there could be little doubt, from the defences of the Tower being principally directed to this point. The walls are here of a very great strength, penetrated, in the middle of the solid mass, by a square cavity for the reception of the slip beam which slid across the inside of the door, for its protection; and, in case of the door being driven in, the remains of various defences appear in the inside, to protect the covered way. The port opens out to a chasm in the rock of about 20 feet in width, over which, when occasion required, a gang-way or draw-bridge was most likely thrust; and here the purpose of the building, placed on the ledge of rock above, becomes exceedingly obvious, occupying an admirable position for the defence of this assailable point. In constructing a path within these few days, which required the removal of a considerable bank from the foot of the rock, some very obvious indications have been uncovered of the communication betwixt the under and upper Tower, by means of a scrambling stair, constructed in such tortuous direction as the projections of the rock would admit of; and directed towards a natural fissure in the cliff, where a ladder-way might have been conveniently enough accomplished, to give access to the building above. The remains of this stair were covered with earth and rubbish, to the depth of eight or ten feet; and, what is a curious circumstance, upon the steps immediately underneath the ladder-way alluded to, and where an object falling from thence would naturally alight, a human skull was found, obviously shattered by the concussion on the step, besides a good many human bones lying near it, and mingled with the rubbish below. From the thickness of the bones of the skull, the proprietor seems to have had a pretty substantial head; but the vehemence with which it appears to have come in contact with the step had shivered it into many pieces. The coins which I beg to present to the Society were found chiefly near the Sally Port; they are (besides a few foreign coins) chiefly of Oliver Cromwell and Edward III. of England; these latter are very good specimens; there is one of them which may be Edward I. but I have not yet compared it with the others. Silver pennies of the Edwards are the most frequent of the ancient English coins found in Scotland, from the great quantity sent to pay the English troops engaged in the long struggle which took place at that period for the mastery of Scotland, when Edinburgh Castle was garrisoned alternately by Scotch and English troops. Many fragments of bomb-shells were dug up around the ruin; and a 48 pound shot was found bedded in a breach of the Tower, which it had doubtless occasioned, and so situated as not to admit the supposition, that the ball could have fallen or rebounded from the rock above; besides that it is doubtful if the castle contained guns of that calibre, except Mounts Meg, the bore of which was 20 inches, and, though tapering inwards, would have required a larger shot than 48 pounds. The situation of the ball indicated its having been thrown from the ridge of West Princes Street; and as that was exactly the position of one of the five batteries erected by Regent Morton in the year 1572, when the castle, under the command of Kirkcaldie of Grange, who held it for the Queen's party, underwent the sharpest siege it had ever sustained, nor yielded till battered to ruins, after a siege of thirty-three days; it is fair to infer that this ball is most probably a witness of the weighty arguments used by Morton upon that occasion. Indeed, the practice of later warfare has been to use a lighter weight in battering, as the repeated blows of a 24 pound shot proves more effectual, than the crushing impetus of a much more weighty ball; but, at the period alluded to, a 24 pounder was called a *Demi-cannon*, which seems to imply that the 48 pounder was the regular battering gun of those days. . . . . Hard by, and within the probable margin of the water, were found the uncoffined bones of an infant, where doubtless many such victims have terminated their guiltless existence. There was a period of our history, when the frequency of child-murder was quite appalling, and the facility afforded for its concealment by the miry state of the North Loch, sequestered, and at the sametime adjacent to the city, rendered it the usual scene of these atrocities. Certain ablutions in the North Loch were much in vogue at this period, for which purpose a pillar was erected within the water, where fornicators and adulterers were made to expiate their transgressions by ducking; and, being generally classed in their enactments along with the crime of *popery*, it is very obvious that the Reformers had a strong desire to wash off the stain of idolatry in the same impure bath. This implied identity of crime accounts for the uncommon zeal displayed at this period against the transgression of the seventh commandment. I have not seen any remains of the pillar mentioned to have been erected in the North Loch, to which most likely a bucket had been attached, in imitation of the Saxon mode, from whom so many of the early customs have been derived to Britain. The Saxons generally inflicted the punishment of ducking on common scolds, presenting a comedy with which the rabble must have been highly delighted. The water was occasionally let off, as appears by an order of the town council during the rebellion of the year 1715, desiring the sluice to be shut in order to put the town into a state of defence; it was finally opened in the year 1743, and afterwards partially drained in 1763. The division west of the mound has now undergone a complete drainage, at a very great expense, and is likely soon to add another beautiful feature to the grandeur of our ancient Acropolis."

THE NORTH BRIDGE.—The project of an extended Royalty and a North Bridge was set on foot and patronised by the Duke of York (afterwards James VII.) in 1681; but as he left this in 1682 matters became dormant. In 1755 the dormant question of the extended Royalty became again agitated; but, like all other improvements, those of Edinburgh were extremely tardy. Meetings were held but nothing of any importance was resolved on. At one of the Meetings, Counsel appeared for the "Burgh of the Canongate" against the extension and the North Bridge, when, after a long debate, the following resolution was agreed to—"The consideration of the proposed scheme for obtaining an extension of the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh was resumed; and after full reasoning and mature deliberation, the meeting are unanimously of opinion, that it is *not* for the interest of the County to agree with the said scheme, and therefore find it unnecessary to give an opinion upon the general point, whether any extension of the Royalty be expedient or not." Nothing further took place till 1763, when the project was again revived under the auspicious provostry of GEORGE DRUMMOND, who, undeterred by the threats of opposition on the part of certain landlords in the County, and procuring the concurrence of his civic brethren he determined upon erecting the North Bridge without waiting for an act of Parliament, or for the tardy consent of his County friends; but, with the view of giving as little offence as possible, very little was said of the "Extended Royalty," which had became a somewhat disagreeable topic. It was given forth that "THE BRIDGE" was merely intended as an access from the North, for the convenience of Leith. He began operations for the drainage of the North Loch, and had the mud removed in order to the finding of a proper foundation for the erection of the North Bridge. In July 1763 there was published "A Plan and Elevation of the Bridge intended to be built over the North Loch, as designed by JAMES CRAIG," and an advertisement inserted in the newspapers asking for estimates for the erection thereof. To encourage the laudable exertions of Provost DRUMMOND and his brethren in the Magistracy, the Parliamentary Trustees appointed for the Improvement of Edinburgh made over to them a balance of £3000, which remained in their hands after the erection of the Royal Exchange Buildings in 1761. Accordingly the foundation stone

was laid on the 21st October 1763 by Lord Provost Drummond himself, in the absence of the Earl of Elgin, the Grand-Master Mason. The brethren, numbering 600, met in the Parliament House at 3 o'clock P.M., and walked in procession, preceded by a band of music, and escorted by two companies of the military and the City Guard, down the High Street by the Netherbow, Leith Wynd, and the road leading west from the port at the foot of the Wynd to the spot where the foundation was laid, which was a few paces to the north of the New Port at the foot of Halkerston's Wynd. We learn that "the stone was laid with the usual solemnities by the Substitute Grand-Master—Mr. Drummond, the Provost, who was appointed to officiate in that character—amidst the acclamations of the brethren and of a prodigious number of spectators. The whole was concluded by singing an anthem about 5 o'clock, when the brethren returned in procession up the street, and thereafter passed the evening in the Assembly-Hall with that social cheerfulness for which the Society is so eminently distinguished." Below the foundation-stone were placed three medals struck for the occasion, on one of which was an elevation of the intended North Bridge, and on another a bust of George III., and on the third the following inscription, which was also cut on the stone:—"By the favour of Almighty God, George Drummond, Esq., Lord Provost of this City, laid this foundation-stone of the bridge leading towards Leith, the Sea-port of the City of Edinburgh, in the Twelfth year of his Provostship, upon the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1763, and of the æra of Masonry 5763, the Right Hon. and Most Worshipful Charles Earl of Elgin being Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and of the Reign of George III., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, the third year. Which may the supreme God prosper."

Shortly thereafter measures were adopted for the effectual draining of the North Loch. Piles had been previously driven into the ground to make the foundation firm. But the building did not go on when intended. In December 1764 the project was again revived, and advertisements issued anew inviting architects and others to give in plans and elevations "for making a communication by a bridge or otherwise from the High Street, where the 'Cap and Feather's Tavern' now stands, in a straight line to the opposite side leading to the Multrees-Hill, upon an equal declivity of one foot in fifteen to one foot in seventeen, the breadth between the parapets to be forty feet, and the plans to be given in to the Council Chamber on or before the 1st February 1765." Several plans were given in, and on the 13th February the premium offered was adjudged to one done by David Henderson. But a new proposal for making the communication having been offered, matters were again delayed. At length, on the 31st August 1765, Mr. William Mylne, deacon of the masons in the city (brother to Mr. Robert Mylne, architect and builder of the bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars, London), gave in designs, which being accepted, he undertook to build the bridge for the sum of £10,140, and became bound to finish the bridge before the end of the year 1769, and to uphold it for ten years. The undertaking was nearly finished, when, about half-past Eight o'clock on the night of Tuesday, 3rd August 1769, three of the vaults and part of the side walls of the south abutment gave way of a sudden. As people were continually passing along the bridge, the town was greatly alarmed, one or two were hurt, and five killed, viz., Mr. James Fergus, Writer to the Signet; Miss Mary Dundas, daughter of Dr. Thomas Dundas, in Stirlingshire; ——— Lawson, and ——— Skinner, shoemaker; and David Tyrie, flax dresser. It was remarked that "a wonderful infatuation and misfortune have attended the Magistrates of Edinburgh in all of their conduct respecting the bridge and the extended royalty. It was suggested by one of the city clerks that an overseer should be appointed to superintend the work. This the chief magistrate for the time spurned at, as an indignity offered to Mr. Mylne, and as such it was rejected. Mr. Mylne proceeded with his work." Then again, we learn, "*that this unfortunate* event excited in a high degree the popular clamour against Mr. Mylne. The general cry was that the builder's want of skill had occasioned the unhappy accident. There is reason to believe that it was partly owing to the severity of the contract, which was obtained by the city on such terms as would never have enabled the contractor to have performed his task in a sufficient and durable manner. It is but fair, however, to mention that Mr. Mylne seems not to have considered minutely the circumstances of the ground on which the bridge rested, as many asserted that the fall of the bridge was the natural consequence of the insufficiency of the foundations, which indeed could hardly have been too strong for the impending structure. The site on which it was erected was formerly the bed of a piece of water called the North Loch, which was drained with considerable labour and expense. The earth on which the foundation was laid is stated to have been the common rubbish collected by digging the foundations of the houses on the south of the bridge, which for the sake of convenience was naturally deposited in the vale below. This not being cleared away, constituted, it may be supposed, a most insecure foundation, being what is technically termed travelled earth." Three eminent architects—Messrs. Smeaton, Adam, and Baxter—were immediately consulted upon the cause of this misfortune, and the mode of repairing the bridge. They gave in a report accordingly, which, together with the "Acts and Proceedings of the Town Council of Edinburgh since the 3rd day of August 1769, so far as concerned the new bridge, was published for the information of the public." From that document we learn that they at that time had only discovered the more palpable cause of the tumbling of the bridge, namely, the immense undigested mass of earth which was piled upon the vaults and arches in order to raise the bridge to a proper level. The other cause of the downfall of the bridge was the insufficiency of the foundation. The ground on the north side of the town was to a considerable depth not natural, but travelled earth. It would appear that Mr. Mylne *not adverting to* these circumstances, and entertaining no suspicion of any difficulty about the foundation in that part, *had trusted it to his* workmen, who in digging for the foundation stopped short when there were *eight feet deep* of travelled earth *between the foundation and the natural solid mass.* ARNOT, in his "*History of Edinburgh*," 1788, informs us that "the bridge was relieved and repaired by pulling down the side-walls in some parts, and rebuilding them; and, in others, by strengthening them with chain bars; by removing the vast load of earth laid upon the bridge, and supplying its place with hollow arches thrown between the convex sides of the great arches; by raising the walls that went across the bridge to an additional height, so that the vaults spanning from them might bring the road to a proper elevation without much covering of earth; by throwing an arch of relief over the small south arch, which was shattered; and, as there were rents in the walls, or, at least, as they had gone off the line at both ends of the bridge, the whole is supported by very strong buttresses and counterforts at the south end, upon each side of the bridge, and upon which houses are erected; but, at the north, there is a counterfort only on the east side. The buttress or counterfort on the west side of the bridge is founded *two feet deeper than the foundation of the bridge.*" The bridge being thus fortified, was completed and opened for traffic in 1772, at an expense of about £18,000 sterling. The "Floral ornamentations" on the various piers of the bridge were executed by James Fairnington, stonecutter, who designed the "Martyrs' Monument," erected in the Grayfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh, in 1771. The unpleasantness of the access by the bridge, which was much exposed to wind, was felt as a great inconvenience, and gave the New Town a general character of discomfort. The Magistrates, to obviate this, fell upon the expedient of closing up the fine and ornamental ballustrades. Those upon the west side were first closed up only about the year 1792; those upon the east so late as 1808.

PROVOST GEORGE DRUMMOND died 4th November 1766, aged 80 years. He engaged in public business at the age of 18, and continued capable of discharging it till the end of his life. During that long period scarce any scheme for the improvement or advantage of the city was carried on in which he was not an active and able promoter. The Royal Infirmary, the Royal Exchange, the North Bridge, and numerous other improvements were projected by him. His fellow-citizens manifested their respect for his abilities and virtue by raising him six times to the highest office in the magistracy of the city. His loss was universally and justly regretted, for he was zealous, active, and public-spirited in a very eminent degree. His funeral was attended by the Magistrates and Town Council (with the sword and mace covered with crape), and by the Professors of the University in their gowns, with the University mace, several of the nobility, most of the Lords of Session and Barons of Exchequer, Commissioners of Excise and Customs, the Ministers, and some hundreds of the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood; and during the procession from Leith Wynd to the Canongate Churchyard, the bells tolled. The crowd of spectators was very great.

In consequence of the narrow width of the centre portion of the North Bridge, and the great and ever increasing traffic of all kinds over the same during these several byepast years, the Town Council resolved to improve and extend that portion of the bridge which spans the North British Railway, by increasing the centre breadth thereof. This was effected by the laying down of transverse iron beams with accompanying stretchers, upon which the carriage-way and footpaths were secured together with iron parapet walls upon both sides of the Bridge. Upon two of the side panels, one on the east and the other on the west, there have been placed tablets bearing the following inscription:—"Commenced M.DCCC.LXIII. The Right Hon. George Drummond, Lord Provost. William Mylne, Architect. Widened and Improved M.DCCC.LXXIII.-IV. The Right Hon. James Cowan, Lord Provost. The Right Hon. James Falshaw, Lord Provost. D. & T. Stevenson, Engineers. John Waddell, Contractor."

THE MOUND, OR "GEORDIE BOYD'S MUD BRIG."—The origin of the "*Earthen Mound,*" or raised artificial road, is understood to have been occasioned by Mr. George Boyd, clothier, whose shop was at the head of Gosford's Close, in the Lawnmarket, laying down some planks or boards of wood across the North Loch for the purpose of obtaining a nearer line of communication from the Old to that of the New Town. It appears that a petition of the proprietors and inhabitants of the Lawnmarket and Castle Hill "had been presented to the Magistrates of Edinburgh in respect to the inconvenience arising from want of direct communication between the Lawnmarket and Princes Street." In 1781-2, the Magistrates, upon consideration thereof, "resolved to give every encouragement for promoting a passage across the North Loch, from the Lawnmarket to Princes Street; and they accordingly ordered, that, until the said passage is completed, no materials of building, stones, or earth, or rubbish of any kind, shall be laid on any streets, closes, or avenues, within or leading to the city, or upon any part of the city's property, except in that part of the

extended Royalty in the line of Hanover Street, next to the North Loch, and upon the bank upon the south side of the said North Loch, immediately below the west end of James's Court, between the stakes now put up on both sides of the said Loch, in such manner as the Magistrates, or the City's Overseer, shall from time to time direct." Shortly thereafter, the filling-up commenced; and when Convener Jamieson, in order to fill up a quarry which he had opened opposite Hanover Street, obtained authority from the Magistrates to have the excavations of the numerous buildings then going on in Princes Street, &c., laid down there, the order was continued until the Mound was entirely formed and passable for carriages. For a long time an average of eighteen hundred cart-loads of earth were laid upon it every day. While the Mound was forming, its surface sank considerably at different times on the west side, and was again filled up. This Mound is calculated to contain 500,500 cubic yards of earth, not including that part of it which has sunk; and as a cubical yard is equal to three cart-loads, the number of these contained in the Mound will amount to 1,501,500 cart-loads of earth in all. Had the work been performed at the moderate rate of sixpence per cart, digging, filling, and carrying, it would have amounted to the sum of £37,537 sterling. But it cost the city nothing but the expense of spreading the earth.

The formation of the Earthen Mound and the building of the Bank of Scotland caused the total ruin of all the fine gardens, terraces, and serpentine walks reaching down to the North Loch, which formerly ornamented this quarter of the town. The buildings—represented in Plate XLVIII.—at the top of the south-west end of the Mound are (1) the family mansion-house of Dr. Robert Wallace, Minister of the New North Church, Edinburgh, which afterwards was successively occupied by Gilbert Innes of Stow, and Sir Thomas Maitland (brother to the Earl of Lauderdale), late Governor of the Ionian Islands, and latterly, up to the year 1843-4, as the printing office of Michael Anderson, Publisher of the "Edinburgh Observer Newspaper;" (2.) the large and handsome mansion of Thomas Tod, leather merchant, whose tan-works were situated in the valley below, adjoining the margin of the North Loch. Mr. Tod was a successful man, and a public-spirited citizen, and was for a number of years Treasurer of the Orphan Hospital. After the house was built, there was a rumour of a threatened invasion from France. He became alarmed. He thought that if an invading army should march up the mound, so conspicuous an edifice as his would be attacked in the first place, and he never occupied the house. These two mansions having been disposed of to the "Free Church of Scotland," were removed, and upon the site thereof that body erected their Assembly Hall, New College, Library, and other Offices, and also the Free High Church. The foundation stone was laid, on 3rd June 1846, by Dr. Chalmers, and the buildings were finished in 1850. This beautiful edifice was erected from a design by William H. Playfair, Architect. The total cost of the sites and buildings amounted to upwards of £40,000. (3.) Mound Place; (4.) Ramsay Gardens; and (5.) Ramsay Lodge, the residence of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish Poet, and author of that celebrated Scots Pastoral Comedy "The Gentle Shepherd." Robert Chambers, in his "Traditions of Edinburgh," informs us that "on the northern declivity of the Castle Hill stands a house of fantastic shape, surrounded by a garden, and commanding an extensive view to the north. This is well known to have first belonged to Allan Ramsay, and to have been the retreat of that great pastoral poet, after he resigned the business of an active and well-spent life. He retired to this, his "country seat," in 1755, when he had attained the age of sixty-seven, and here he expected to pass many years in the dignified ease so much the praise of his favourite Horace; but he had devoted too much of his time to trade [as a bookseller], and a short period of three years was all that he had left for enjoyment. He died in 1758. The poet was extremely vain of his new house, and the first time his friend Lord Elibank visited him after his removal to it, he took his Lordship through all the various rooms, and showed off its whole properties, beauties, and conveniences, with great satisfaction. He then told his noble friend that the wags about the town likened it to a goose-pie. 'Indeed,' said his Lordship, 'when I see you in it, Allan, I think they are not far wrong!' The house was subsequently occupied by his son, Portrait Painter to their Majesties George III. and Queen Charlotte." He died in 1784, and the property eventually was inherited by the Murrays of Henderland. In 1865 there was erected at the foot of the north-east corner of the Earthen Mound, within the West Princes Street Gardens, a very fine and beautiful statue in marble, full-length, of worthy Allan, executed by Sir John Steell, Sculptor, resting on a pedestal, containing on its principal side a medallion portrait of Sir John Archibald Murray, (Lord Murray,) on the reverse one of General Ramsay (grandson of Allan), on the west side one of the General's lady, and on the east similar representations of the General's two daughters, Lady Campbell and Mrs. Malcolm. Although the Earthen mound was long previous to the year 1825 passable both for foot-passengers and vehicles, the western portion of it was allowed to remain comparatively waste and unprofitable, occasionally made use of for exhibitions of wild animals, and other kinds of shows, circuses, and panoramas, woodyards, with a row of small wooden erections, occupied by carpenters, masons, and bookbinders, together with a depot for road metal and old building materials. But the erection of the Royal Institution in 1825 led to a considerable alteration and improvement on the roadway. Between the years 1829 and 1855 various endeavours were made to improve the "communication between the Old and the New Town of Edinburgh, in the line of the Earthen Mound," and several fine plans and beautiful designs were offered and published by Alexander Trotter of Dreghorn, Thomas Hamilton, Architect, Robert F. Gourlay, and others; but they were all declared to be upon too large and much too expensive a scale, and beyond the means at the disposal or command of the Town Council. However, the building of the "Free Church Assembly Hall," in 1846-1850, and that of the "National Gallery of Art" to the southward of the "Royal Institution," in 1850-59, led to a material change and great improvement on this important line of communication, the result of which is now (1880) seen and appreciated.

PRINCES STREET is built upon the ground called "Bearford's Park," originally the property of Mr. Hepburn of Bearford, in East Lothian, from whom it was purchased by the Town Council. The tenements were erected according to the plan and design of Mr. James Craig, Architect, 1768-1774. Its name was originally designed to be "St. Giles' Street;" but when "The plan of the new streets and squares intended for his ancient capital of North Britain," was submitted to George III. as a great national undertaking worthy of His Majesty's patronage, the King at once objected to a dedication *so plebeian*, according to the notions of the southern capital, and it was accordingly named "Prince's Street," in honour of the heir-apparent to the throne. The style of architecture adopted appears to have been exceedingly plain and unassuming.

L.—A VIEW TAKEN FROM THE CASTLE GATE, 1816.

THIS VIEW represents the "Esplanade or Military Parade Ground" on the east of the entrance to the Castle of Edinburgh, with Salisbury Craigs and Arthur Seat on the south in the distance, the houses in front being those at the top or west-end of the Castle-hill Street. Upon the right or south-side of this street the buildings remain now (1880) with comparatively little change from what they were in the year 1816. Upon the gable of the House forming the south-west angle towards the Castle Hill, there still remains sticking in the wall a large cannon ball, said to have been shot from the castle during the cannonade of 1745. It has however been asserted that it was placed there by order of the Government, to indicate that no building would be permitted on that side nearer the castle. Upon the left or north-side of the street, there has been a considerable change—the large white Mansion House of Messrs. DAVIDSON & WARRENDER, together with the Water Reservoir, &c. have all been removed.

THE CASTLE HILL in early times (1469-1659) was very often made the scene of public executions, and was particularly famous for the burning of Witches and those convicted of unnatural crimes. In the reign of Charles I. a novel character was assigned to it. A court noblemen—the Earl of Stirling—having obtained leave to colonize "Nova Scotia," North America, and to sell the *honour* of the "Baronage" to two hundred imaginary colonists, the difficulty of Infeoffing the Knights in their remote possessions on the other side of the Atlantic was overcome by a Royal Mandate converting the "*Soil of the Castle Hill of Edinburgh*," for the time being, into that of "Nova Scotia," and the new Baronets were accordingly invested with their honours on this spot.

THE ESPLANADE was the scene of unusually extensive military transactions during the siege carried on by the Covenanters in 1640. It was the principal promenade of the citizens of Edinburgh during the last century; but although of old a favourite walk, it used to be kept in a very disorderly state. It experienced hardly any repairs from the time of the siege in 1689 till 1753, when it was for the first time levelled, the earth taken from the foundations of the Royal Exchange being deposited there. In the year 1815, it was much improved by the erection of a parapet wall with an iron railing on the *north side*, overlooking the North Loch. The construction of this boundary line appears to have led to some little correspondence. A contemporary, under the name of "Civis," in his "Strictures on the wall of the Castle Hill," which he designates "The singular enclosure of the Castle Hill of this city, now going on," remarks that "for time immemorial, the citizens of Edinburgh have, without interruption, enjoyed the beautiful and magnificent view of the scenery of the Forth from that elevated promenade; but it has pleased some of the higher powers to build a parapet wall and *lofty iron rail* along the top of the north side, so much above the eye, that one can only get a miserable peep at the scenery *between the close rails*. This is the more provoking and vexatious, that it was wholly *unnecessary* for its purpose; because, if the hill must be enclosed, it might have been effectually done *without the iron rail*, by means of the wall alone, friezed with short iron spikes, projected on both sides, which would have been a complete barrier against any one climbing over, yet would have left the view over the wall as perfect as ever. The one mode is so infinitely preferable to the other, that it is a matter of astonishment how any person could have been so blind, so tasteless, and so regardless of the public feeling, as to shut up one of the most delightful

prospects in Europe, without the slightest necessity, leaving us merely a melancholy *glimpse* of the prospect, as from the grated window of a prison. Considering how much such a walk and such a view conduce to the pleasure of the inhabitants, and to the gratification of every stranger, I flatter myself that those who have it in their power, will feel it their duty, or at least a proper act of courtesy to the public, to take down, not the parapet wall, but the iron rail which has been so inadvertently raised upon it, and thus restore what has ever been the pride and boast of Edinburgh. I cannot help wondering that such a common-place mode of enclosing the hill ever was thought of. As the wall is joined to the outworks of the Castle, standing full in view from the New Town, should it not have partaken of the style of the fortress, and been provided with a few embrasures or loopholes? Who ever saw a wall connected with a fortification surmounted by a lofty iron rail. It is really impossible to imagine a more extraordinary perversion of taste. 'Tis rumoured, though I hope it is not true, that a gate is to be placed between the Old Town and the Castlehill. If it is meant to keep this shut only against idle boys, during the hours when a regiment is exercising on the hill, perhaps the public may not have a right to complain; but if it is to be shut or sentinelled at any other time of the day, it would be an innovation equally useless to the garrison and cruel to the public. It is of the utmost consequence in all crowded cities to preserve public walks, as being conducive to health and innocent recreation: and I trust that the Magistrates, who have lately repaired the Meadow walks in a manner which reflects the highest credit on their public spirit, will not fail to interest themselves in the preservation of access to the only airy and beautiful walk in the old town, and which the inhabitants have enjoyed for centuries. Before concluding, let me observe what an improvement it would be to plant a few scattered trees down the enclosed slope of the hill fronting the New Town, and to carry winding walks through it. Those who have seen Stirling Castle, and the fine trees and walks that environ it, will appreciate the value of such embellishments. It is well known that Lord Adam Gordon, a short time before his death, had resolved on the improvement here suggested."—This "wall and railing" remain now (1880) as they were when first erected in the year 1815.

Some few years ago a fine boundary wall was erected upon the *south-side* of the Esplanade, in a style more appropriate and characteristic of the locality and in full harmony with the outworks of the Castle, &c. In addition, there has been erected on the *north-side* thereof a full length Monument in bronze of Frederick, Duke of York, Commander-in-chief of the British Army 1827, and two large, fine, and highly ornamental Celtic Crosses, (1.) In Memory of the "Officers and Soldiers of the 78th Highland Regiment," who fell in the suppression of the Mutiny of the Deccan Army of India in 1857-58; and (2) In Memory of Colonel Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, C.B., who served for forty-two years in the 92nd Highland Regiment, 1878. Since then, the Esplanade has been considerably altered, improved, and put into excellent condition.

THE LARGE WHITE HOUSE, with its back to the Esplanade, was erected about the year 1760 by JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq., of Haltree, Writer to the Signet, and for many years Crown Agent, he was the son of a Bookseller in Edinburgh, and a man of superior abilities, and of great acuteness and industry. During the greater part of his life he enjoyed perhaps the most lucrative and respectable business in Edinburgh. His literary acquirements were highly estimated by his friends, to whom he frequently rendered valuable assistance. He printed for private circulation two tracts entitled "Observations on the Regiam Majestatem," and "Remarks on some Editions of the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland," 1792-1797; also a thin volume entitled "Accounts of the Chamberlain of Scotland in 1329-1331, with some other curious papers," 4to, 1771. It is understood that he was the Editor of the *second edition* of "Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland," 3 vols, 8vo, 1797. The house was for sixty years successively inhabited by him and by MR. HUGH WARRENDER, his first clerk, who succeeded to his business at his death, which occurred on the 29th December 1797. In 1848 the building and grounds were sold to the "Edinburgh Water Company," and removed so that their new Reservoir might be erected on the site thereof.

THE WATER RESERVOIR.—This large leaden cistern or receiver was erected for the reception of the water brought from Comiston, at the distance of about four miles south-west from the city. This Reservoir was an object of interest to the inhabitants, and strangers were taken to see it, as being one of the lions of the city. It was 43 feet in length, 28 in breadth, and 6 in depth, and contained about two hundred and twenty tuns of water. In respect to the "introduction of water *into the city of* Edinburgh," we learn from what is recorded in "MAITLAND and ARNOT'S Histories of Edinburgh," that "there is no mention of the supply of this article earlier than the year 1621," at which period of time "the Edinburghers formed a design to bring sweet water from the country to supply themselves in the city with that precious element," and to enable them to accomplish so desirable and necessary a work, they made application to parliament for an Act, which was readily granted, whereby the Common Council and Magistrates were empowered "to cast *seuchs (furrows) and ditches*, in the lands through which it behoved the water to pass;" but, notwithstanding this Act, it does not appear, that, in consequence of it, any measures were taken to bring the water into the city till the year 1674. In the Accounts of the City of Edinburgh for the years 1673-1674, it is recorded "*Item* to Mr. GEO^R. SINCLARE, Schoolmaster at Leith, by gratuitie for his attendence and advyce in the matter of the Water Works, £66, 13s. 4d." This person was, in the year 1654, elected "Master" in the college of Glasgow, in 1666 he demitted his office of "Regent" and was *ejected* "for having declined to comply with the Episcopal Form of Church Government then thrust upon the people of Scotland." After this he betook himself to the business of a mineral surveyor and practical engineer. In 1668-1670 he observed the altitudes of Arthur's Seat, Leadhills, and Tinto, above the adjacent plains. In 1672 he published a work entitled "Hydrostaticks; or, the Weight, Force, and Pressure of Fluid Bodies, made evident by Physical and Sensible Experiments," &c. This "*Philosophical Transaction*" was dedicated to "Sir James Fleming, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and remanent Members of the Honourable Council of the Burgh." From this work we learn that by his experiments he was the discoverer of the place (Comiston) from whence water would be obtained for the use of the citizens. In his Address to his "Patrons," he remarks, that "in all humility I present you with a mean oblation, less than the Widow's Mite, but with a willing mind. 'Tis all I can afford at present. . . . . I have sometimes offered more to others, who were not so deserving. I still remember how kindly the Council treated me for some years ago, when I taught the mathematicks at Edinburgh; and what a singular obligation they conferred on me after, *when I was employed to search out a well*, which by good providence I lighted upon, which is now a Well-spring of Happiness to the Good Town. I made several observations, with a most accurate, and exact level; but especially one from the highest ground in the Castle, in the evening towards the fountain, by the help of a light there, on the 29th of May 1674, which gave unfallible assurance to the Magistrates, that the source was 200 feet higher than the Weigh House, and great encouragement to the Council to begin the work. . . . This work will be extant among the Annals and Chronicles of the city, of things done from year to year, to all generations, which is the glory also of the succeeding Magistrates." At the Revolution in 1688, Mr. George Sinclair "was *recalled* to the charge in the University of Glasgow from which he had been expelled in 1666," and after "having for two years exercd the charge of Regent of this Colledge, he demitted the same, and accepted of the Professorship of the Mathematicks, on the 23rd March 1691." It is understood that he died in 1696. In the accounts of the annual expenditure of the College it is recorded, "A.D. 1697. By ballance which Mr. Sinclair was due at his death, which the Colledge looseth, *he having nothing*. He had been a Regent from 1654, and *was ane honest man*, 170*l.* 16*s.*" He was the author of several works, including that very curious and singularly interesting one, entitled, "Satan's Invisible World Discovered," 1685, of which a beautiful "Facsimile Reprint," accompanied with a Bibliographical Notice and Supplements, &c., was published by T. G. Stevenson, Edinburgh, 1871.

In the year 1674-5, the Magistrates resolved to bring water into the city from "Tod's Well, at Comiston, in a leaden pipe of three-inch bore, to be laid an inch deep in the ground," and for this purpose they contracted with Peter Brauss or Bruschi, a German, for the sum of £2,900 sterling, to undertake the same, and to build a house over the said well, and five cisterns or conduits in the town, and as an encouragement for to proceed in the work with care and diligence, the Council promised him a gratuity of £50 sterling, which was paid to him in the year 1681. The water of the above named well not proving sufficient to supply the demands of the citizens, the Town Council, in the year 1698, appointed a committee to treat with Lady Comiston and her son's guardians for the purchase of the springs in their trust, such as the "Hare and Mowbray, Towchits and Lapwell Wells." In 1704, these springs were led into the receiver at Comiston, but the previously laid pipes were found to be not sufficient to bring the increased quantity of water to the city, whereupon new pipes were ordered of a bore of four and a half inches, of the length of one hundred and thirty ells, to be laid under the direction of Mons. Desaguilon, in the year 1722; the Council earnestly recommending to their successors yearly to add to the same till it reached the town. These still, owing to the increasing number of people in the capital, were found insufficient for the supply, and in the year 1787 a cast-iron pipe of five inches diameter was added. The new pipes were "led through the grounds of the 'Barony of Braid,' and thence to the cistern erected at Heriot's Hospital in 1788, with a temporary pipe to the Grassmarket until the communication is completed to the Castlehill, and another to the head of South Frederick Street until an additional supply is procured to that part of the New Town." These additional supplies still proving too small, certain springs in the "lands of Swanston" were pitched upon as the most proper to be brought into the fountain at Comiston, and new cast-iron pipes of seven inches in diameter were laid in 1790, from whence eventually the water was led into the Reservoir at the Castlehill, at the rate of about 210 Scots pints in a minute. It was customary to empty the Reservoir from time to time for the purpose of cleaning it out. The water was allowed to flow into the gutter, and was sometimes directed into a close, where it wrought great wonders in the way of cleanliness, but to the annoyance of many of the then present inhabitants, who disliked change. The scarcity of

water, as the town increased in size, becoming more severely felt, we learn that "the Magistrates, in 1810, determined to request the advice and assistance of the Professors of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University, and to employ the most skilful engineers to survey the ground, and furnish a Report upon the best plans to be adopted for procuring an additional supply. Dr. Hope readily undertook the chemical investigation of the water of every available spring in the vicinity of the city; and Professor Playfair, in conjunction with Mr. Telford, Engineer, having examined the ground, suggested the propriety of employing Mr. James Jardine, Civil Engineer, to inspect the different springs, to ascertain the quantity of water delivered by each at different seasons of the year, and other matters necessary for framing a Report on the subject. Mr. Telford accordingly prepared an excellent Report on the data afforded by the very accurate investigations of Mr. Jardine, which was published for the information of the public in 1813." Further measures were afterwards taken, when it was resolved that a "Water Company" should be formed, and an Act of Parliament was accordingly procured in 1819, incorporating a company for the purpose of bringing in an additional supply of water, and the raising of a capital necessary to carry through the undertaking. The capital was limited to £135,000, but this was extended by another Act of Parliament, obtained in 1826, to £253,000. The new water supply was obtained from Crawley and Glencorse Springs, in the Pentland Hills, near Penicuik. The expense of bringing in the water, forming the compensation reservoirs, laying distribution pipes, and the construction of a tunnel nearly a mile long by Straiton, Burdiehouse, and Libberton Dams to the North side of the meadows, was nearly £200,000. The new works were designed and executed by Mr. James Jardine, Engineer. On the 2nd July 1849, the Reservoir, together with the Mansion-House of Messrs. Davidson and Warrender, were removed, and upon the site thereof was erected a large and most extensive new Reservoir, which was finished in December 1851, the water being introduced for the first time on the 2nd February 1852. Applicable to this locality of the Castle Hill there was "Printed for private circulation," in 1867, an exceedingly interesting work, entitled, "Notes and Recollections of the Tolbooth Church, Parish, and Congregation, by Dr. William Brown, Surgeon, Dublin Street, Edinburgh." Sm. 8vo. Illustrated with Plates.

LI.—A SOUTH VIEW OF GEORGE WATSON'S HOSPITAL, 1816.

THIS CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION was pleasantly situated on "Heriot's Croft or Field, just without the southern city wall, in the Barony of Broughton, and Parish of St. Cuthbert's, bounded on the east by the spacious walk leading from the Charity Workhouse postern-gate to Hope Park, Meadows; on the south, by the northern ditch of the said park; on the west, by the pathway on the eastern side of Lauriston's Gardens; and on the north, by Bristow Causeway, a little to the southward of Heriot's Hospital in Lauriston." It was founded and endowed by George Watson, Citizen, Merchant, and Burgess of Edinburgh, "for entertaining and educating of the male children and grandchildren of decayed Merchants in Edinburgh, which Hospital is to be called *in all succeeding generations*, George Watson's Hospital." His Trust Disposition and Deed of Settlement is dated 9th and 15th February 1723, wherein "he nominated and appointed Mr. Charles Binning, Advocate, His Majesty's Solicitor, John Osborn, Merchant, and late Bailie of Edinburgh, and John Inglis, Senior, W.S., to be his Trustees and Commissioners, with full powers to compose and adjust the Rules of the said foundation as they shall see cause." George Watson is understood to have been born about the year 1650, and died in 1723, a bachelor, leaving £12,000 for the endowment of the said Hospital. The design of the donor was not, however, put into execution until the year 1738, when the sum originally left had accumulated to £20,000. The building was then erected at an expense of about £5,000, and opened for the reception of the beneficiaries in June 1741. The ground, consisting of seven acres and a half, was purchased from the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital for a feu duty of £19, 12s. 9d., with double that sum in lieu of an entry every twenty-fifth year. The Trustees having full powers and liberty to alter such of the Statutes as were composed by them in 1724 and 1755, resolved "as the fundamental rule of the Hospital, that the funds were to be devoted for the relief, maintenance, and for instruction in the principles of our holy Christian religion, and education in letters, more especially in writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, of the male children and grandchildren of decayed Merchants, Guild-Brothers of Edinburgh, particularly those of the Merchant Company, or of the Members of the old Church of Edinburgh,—the said children, whether chosen by the Governors, or presented by other patrons, being always objects of charity, and children or grandchildren of the said Merchants or Ministers; and that those of the name of *Watson* and *Davidson*, who are children of the said decayed Merchants or Ministers *shall always be preferred* to all others; and that the said Hospital shall always be called by the name of *George Watson's Hospital*, by himself alone, or by others who shall mortify to the said Hospital a sum not below fifty thousand pounds Scots; and that the right of the said Hospital stock and revenues thereof, shall be vested in, and perpetually remain with the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh; but that the administration shall always be in the Governors mentioned in the second chapter, viz., the Old Dean of Guild and Four Old Bailies of Edinburgh, and the Master, Treasurer, and twelve Assistants of the Merchant Company; and the Minister or Ministers of the Old Church of Edinburgh for the time. And that no part of the stock or profits thereof shall be applied otherwise than for the use and benefit of the said Hospital; all of which we declare to be *fundamental, perpetual, and unalterable rules* of this Hospital." Moreover, the said Trustees, in April 1755, in consequence of certain questions which had arisen about the meaning of some parts of the Statutes, and as applications had been made to them for their opinion anent several matters which concerned the Hospital, they resolved "that nothing may be wanting on our part fully to discharge the trust committed to us by the pious founder, and in order to prevent the Governors falling into mistakes through inadvertency and want of attention to the rules and statutes of his mortification, we, the above designed Mr. Charles Binning and John Osborn, trustees foresaid, hereby declare that the Statutes of George Watson's Hospital were compiled by us, agreeably to the intention of the founder, and the powers we had from him: And we, with consent of the before-named three ministers, appoint the same to be strictly kept and observed in every particular; and that *no boys be chosen or admitted into the Hospital on any pretence whatever*, but such as are every way qualified in terms of the fifteenth chapter of the said Statutes, being the sons or grandsons of *Merchant Burgesses* of *Edinburgh*, or the sons of *Ministers* of the Old Church of Edinburgh, for whom alone *the benefits of this Hospital are unalterably appointed*, and who are always to be preferred in the order there set down: And we further declare, that by the sons and grandsons of the said Merchants and Ministers are to be understood their immediate sons and grandsons only, without extending their title to any remoter degree. And also, that the designation of *Merchant*, in a Burgess, or Burgess and Guild-Brother ticket, is not sufficient to entitle the person named in such ticket to the character of *Merchant*, and his descendants to the benefits of this Hospital, unless he has followed the business of a *Merchant*, and his descendants to the benefits of this Hospital, unless he has followed the business of a *Merchant*, and been an actual *dealer in Merchandise*; but Booksellers, Brewers, and such as are usually chosen Merchant-Councillors or Magistrates of Edinburgh, are to be deemed Merchants, and their sons and grandsons to have right accordingly. As the Hospital-House, whole stock and revenue thereof, are unalterably vested in the Merchant Company of Edinburgh (for whose behoof this mortification is chiefly designed), we hereby empower and require the Company to take all proper care that the Statutes of the Hospital be duly observed; and for that end, we appoint the Governors at all times, when required, to make the minutes, records, writings, and accompts of the Hospital patent to the Company, or such of their number as they shall authorise. As we are conscious that we have faithfully executed this trust, so far as the same was committed to us by the founder, and have resigned the further execution thereof into the hands of the Merchant Company, and Governors of the Hospital, we persuade ourselves they will likewise act faithfully therein: And as the Governors, before entering on the administration, are all to qualify, as directed by the second chapter of the Statutes, we charge them by the oath they take, not only to observe the Statutes themselves, but to cause the same *be strictly kept and observed* by all under their care and direction; for in this view the founder and the trustees have committed to them the government of the Hospital."

APPENDED to the "Statutes of George Watson's Hospital, Anno 1725," there appeared a notice by his Trustees, who considered it to be necessary for giving light to the foregoing Statutes, as well as to do justice to his memory, to give some account of him, and of the motives that induced him to make this charitable foundation." Considering the importance of this benefaction to the citizens of Edinburgh, and to preserve in a more accessible form the said Memoir of George Watson, it is here subjoined:—

"GEORGE WATSON, Merchant in Edinburgh, who appointed the founding of this Hospital, was eldest son to John Watson, likewise merchant there, by his wife Marion Ewing, daughter of Nicol Ewing, merchant in the same city, whom he married *anno* 1644. George, and his younger brother James Watson, were bred merchants; and their grandfather, Thomas Watson, and others, their predecessors, were likewise merchants of good account and substance in the place, as appears from very authentic documents. Two of their aunts, daughters of the said Thomas Watson, were also married to merchants, viz., Janet Watson to James Durie, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, and Elizabeth Watson to James Davidson of Curryhill, merchant, and sometime bailie of Edinburgh, and brother to Sir William Davidson, Conservator of the Scots privileges in the United Provinces. These brethren, George and James Watson, after their mother's marriage to a second husband, of the name of Symer (their father's affairs having been left in great disorder), were very early cast on the care of their aunt Elizabeth Watson, Lady Curryhill; and she very kindly and Christianly provided both for their maintenance and education. After the said George Watson was bred at Schools, she took care to bind him apprentice to James Cleland, merchant in Edinburgh; and after he had served an apprenticeship, being her favourite, she sent him abroad upon her own expense to Holland, for his further improvement in merchandizing, and particularly for his learning book-keeping, which then was a very rare accomplishment; and she gave him likewise, before he left that country, a

little stock to begin his trade with. After he had applied very closely in improving himself in writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, and such other accomplishments as were necessary for a factor or banker (which sort of business he inclined most to follow), he did very early improve the small stock he had from his aunt. So soon as he returned to Scotland, which was in the year 1676, he was taken into the service of Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, sometime provost of Edinburgh (who was then a merchant of great business), as his accomptant and cashier, who, besides his maintenance in his family, gave him a handsome yearly salary for keeping of his books, and negotiating his affairs; and did also allow him to negotiate bills for himself, and to carry on his own separate trade and business. Mr. Watson never having been married, and having no charge, but living at the table of another, he soon came, by his own great diligence and frugality, to have a tolerable stock of his own; so that, after having served in that station for about twenty years, and having obtained from Sir James a very ample discharge, acknowledging his faithful service, he left his family in the year 1696. He was so much reputed for his book-keeping and distinct stating of accounts, that he was employed by several corporations and public societies; and particularly he was chosen accomptant to the Bank of Scotland when it was first erected, and was employed as cashier for receiving the town of Edinburgh's impost on ale for many years, and was also for some years appointed treasurer for the Merchant Maiden Hospital, and was treasurer for the Society erected for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in Scotland, immediately after Sir Hugh Cunningham of Bonington, sometime Provost of Edinburgh, from 4th January 1711 to 26th March 1723, when he demitted some days before his death; and in all these stations he acquitted himself with a great deal of integrity, faithfulness, and diligence, as appears from the several discharges he had from these corporations. These were not stations by which he could have any gain, his service therein being most partly gratis, for the public use and advantage. But he did not neglect his own private business while he had these public trusts. His inclination led him chiefly to factory business, and dealing in bills of exchange with correspondents, particularly at London; and the greatest part of his fortune he made in that sort of business. And in all these affairs he had a particular faculty of keeping things very distinct, so that he cleared very fairly, and without any contest, with all those he dealt with. When his riches increased, he also increased his charities to the indigent, but in such a way as little noise was made about them; which, besides what he gave at other times, he ordinarily distributed at the balancing of his books. But he was far from increasing his own personal expense with respect to his manner of living, for he still continued the same moderate and regular way of living he had done since the time he came out of Sir James Dick's family, which was by boarding himself with his brother-uterine, John Symer, also merchant in Edinburgh, at the rate of £28 sterling yearly, with whom he staid till he died, and whom he often otherwise assisted, both with his money, credit, and wholesome advice; which sober way of living, he said, was both more agreeable to his own inclination and desire, and more suitable to the tender constitution of his body. To which frugality, after he came to a tolerable stock in the world, his wealth was much owing; for when he died, upon the 3d of April 1723, he was arrived to about seventy years of age, so that a frugal management, during such a course of years, did greatly enable him, by his own diligence and the blessing of Providence, to make so considerable a fortune, and that from a very small stock to begin upon. Having no issue of his own, and being of a temper very sympathising to the poor, and being daily in the frequent conversation of the said Sir Hugh Cunningham, who was well known to be much disposed that way, he did, many years before his death, intend the erection of an Hospital, and it is believed that it was nothing but his own modesty that hindered him from perfecting that work in his own lifetime. And it is certain that several years before his death, in that view, he wrote to his correspondents, both in England and Holland, to have copies of the constitutions of Hospitals in these countries transmitted to him, and recommended the same to some Merchants in the place when they were going abroad. He had always a deep sense of the merciful dispensations of Providence toward himself, who was left so destitute in his infancy, and a just acknowledgment of the favours he had from his aunt Mrs. Davidson, Lady Curryhill, and therefore it is that, in the following Statutes, he hath recommended a preference to the children of that name; and, from a just regard to her memory and recommendation, he took care of the aliment and education of Elizabeth Watson, his niece, who was called Elizabeth after her. He did own that he had gained his fortune amongst the Merchants of Edinburgh, and being resolved to make some charitable foundation, he thought it reasonable to provide for the maintenance and education of the children of *decayed merchants*, especially of those of the *Company of Merchants of the city of Edinburgh*, where he was born and bred, and among whom he had made his fortune; and likewise because that he was descended of those who were for so many generations of the *order* and *calling of Merchants in Edinburgh*, and that he was so nearly related to several of the same employment. And having been successful in the improvement of his fortune by the help of his education in *Accompting* and *Book-keeping*, he did particularly recommend that care should be taken that the children of the said Hospital should be educated in these arts: And also reflecting on the small stock his aunt gave him to begin his business withal, and how useful it was to him, he recommended that some provision of that kind should be made in favour of the boys of this Hospital. Besides the great donation of Twelve Thousand Pounds sterling, bearing annualrent year and day after Mr. Watson's decease, appointed for erecting the said Hospital, he left tokens and legacies to his friends, and alimentary provision to his brother John Symer, and to his niece, the said Elizabeth Watson, daughter of the said James Watson, his brother, payable to them by quarterly payments, per advance, and some other pious legacies to Heriot's Hospital, Merchant Maiden Hospital, Trades' Maiden Hospital, Trinity Hospital, and to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. But as he was a great lover of virtue and industry, so he looked upon it as the best way to bestow his charity to provide for the maintenance and education of the posterity of *decayed merchants*, which, as it would afford a present relief to the poor boys, by delivering them from the two greatest temptations in the world, *poverty* and *idleness*, so it enabled them afterwards, if virtuously disposed, not only to prevent their being burdensome to their indigent parents, but to make their own fortunes, and to be useful and serviceable in their generation, by assisting others in those arts and improvements they might acquire by so happy an education. As he was a very exact and diligent man in his worldly business, so he was a man of exemplary piety and devotion, without noise or ostentation, and being for many years a constant hearer of the Ministers of the Old Church of Edinburgh, he had a particular regard to them; and therefore he appointed the following statutes to be compiled by their advice; and upon the same account it is that the Reverend Ministers of the said Old Church are appointed to be *perpetual governors*. He was always zealously concerned for the interest of the Protestant religion, and for the succession in the House of Hanover; and therefore he did particularly recommend that overseers, masters, and teachers of the poor boys in the Hospital should be men of sound principles, and well affected to the Protestant succession. It was the intimate acquaintance and long experience in business which he had with the persons he appointed to be his trustees, that induced him to commit to them *the trust* of executing his settlement, whom he judged to be more proper for executing thereof, because of their several employments, in all which he had been long conversant with them; and so judging that they knowing his affairs, and that he reposed a confidence in them, they would be the more ready and concerned to settle all things according to his pious intentions, to whom he likewise left the residue of his estate, after all his debts were paid, his legacies satisfied, and pious purposes executed; so that by this way of gratifying them he tied them to be diligent in recovering his effects, since they were to have nothing for their pains till all he intended was fully implemented; by which he connected their duty and interest inseparably together. It is obvious that the reason why he put the administration in the hands of the Master, Assistants, and Treasurer of the Merchant Company of the City of Edinburgh, was that they were a *perpetual company*, established by a *Royal Grant*, ratified in Parliament; and that it was most natural for them to take care of the children and grandchildren of their own Company, and likewise because he had observed their exact and faithful management of the affairs of the Merchant Maiden Hospital, of which he was (as has been noticed) for sometime treasurer; and that he knew very well how diligent they were in improving and duly applying the proper stock of that company for the relief of *their poor*. He was well satisfied both with the constitution and administration of the Merchant Maiden Hospital; and therefore did recommend that the Old Bailies and Old Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, who serve in the Council as such, should, as in that Hospital, be likewise Governors of this Hospital; being persuaded of the good town's readiness to countenance and encourage so charitable a work for the public interest of the city. As he was a very sober man, and denied to everything that had the show of vanity, so, in making of this settlement, he solemnly declared, *that what he did was not out of any vanity, but out of the sense of the fear and love of God, and to invite other persons to such charitable donations*: And, therefore, to give all encouragement to such persons as were piously disposed to contribute their charity toward the increasing of the fund of this Hospital, he appointed that any person who shall be pleased to give and mortify to the said Hospital a sum not below the sum of fifty thousand pounds Scots, shall be assumed and conjoined with him in the name and title of the said Hospital, and be reckoned a founder of the same with him. And if any other person should make lesser donations, he directed them to be regarded as Donors, and their names to be inscribed in gilded letters upon some public place of the Hospital, in remembrance thereof to posterity; so that in taking the name of this Hospital to himself, he had nothing in view but to testify his unfeigned and profound resentment [*Resentment* is the word used in the original preamble, one meaning of which is 'a strong perception of good or ill.' It is evidently used in the former sense here.] of the undeserved goodness of God to himself, in providing so liberally for him, for whom nothing was provided by his parents, and to incite and encourage others to *go and do likewise*."

In June 1741 twelve boys were admitted to the benefits of the Institution. The number gradually increased; in three years it amounted to thirty. In 1846 the number was 86, and in 1869-70 the number of inmates were reduced to 68, which, with 16 "*day scholars*," made 84 on the roll at that date. In the year 1870, the Governors of this Institution obtained from Parliament, with the sanction and approval of the Secretary of State, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, "A Provisional Order," whereby they were empowered to sell the Hospital buildings, to build new houses for the residence and maintenance of Foundationers, to reduce the number of Foundationers, to abolish the preference names of Watson and Davidson, to divert the funds, and to board out the Foundationers in family with persons approved of, to

establish day schools, and to change the name of the Hospital and the day schools, to found scholarships and bursaries, and also to found and endow a Professorship in the University of Edinburgh, to be called "The Chair of Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law." In short, to completely alter and destroy the Trust Deed and Settlement of the Founder and his Trustees in almost every essential point. The result of this permission has been that, in 1871, (1.) the Governors sold the Hospital buildings and grounds, with a house in Wharton Lane, Lauriston, to the "Managers of the Royal Infirmary," for £43,000; (2.) thereafter they purchased from the "Governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital," their building and grounds on the north side of the Meadows, including changes for alterations thereon and half expense of the disposition, &c., at the cost of £27,555, 19s. 2d.; (3.) they built a new hall at the back thereof, adjoining to Archibald Place, at an expense of £5,961, 7s. 5d. In addition to this, they (4.) purchased a "house in Lauriston Lane," for additional classrooms, which, with alterations and half expense of disposition, cost £2,923, 13s. 2d. Thereafter (5) they rented "Home Lodge," Viewforth, as a boarding-house for a very limited number of the Foundationers, at a yearly rent of £140, upon which they spent, "to make it fit for the residence of Foundationers," the sum of £677, 16s. 3d. Thereafter (6.) they purchased the said "Home Lodge" at an expense of £3,586, 3s. 10d.; and (7.) the Governors *changed* the name of "George Watson's Hospital," into that of "George Watson's College for Boys." This said "College" is open for the admission of boys irrespective of their names and parentage, or that of their respective countries. The funds being devoted chiefly—with a few exceptions—to the providing of a general system of educational instruction and knowledge, together with a proportion of the salary guaranteed to the Professor of "Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law in the University of Edinburgh." The "Foundationers and Bursars" are chiefly, with a few special exceptions, elected after competitive examinations. The Governors have now (1880) resolved *to abolish* the "Boarding House," Home Lodge, Viewforth, on the grounds (1.) that the cost of maintaining the Boarding House is excessive; (2.) that the good effect on the boys has not been commensurate with the large extra expense; and (3) that the Foundationers could be boarded out in a comfortable and satisfactory manner at much less expense than being kept in the Boarding House. In consequence of this determination, the Governors have now offered the house and grounds, for sale, at the reduced upset price of £3,500, or to let it upon a lease of five years.

In the HALL OF THE MERCHANT COMPANY BUILDING, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, there has been placed fine PORTRAITS of (1.) GEORGE WATSON (born 1645, died 1723), Founder of the Hospital, painted by William Aikman; (2.) WILLIAM GALLOWAY (born 1716, died 1801), Treasurer of the Hospital from the year 1763 to 1793, painted by Sir Henry Raeburn; (3.) WALTER LOTHIAN (born —— ? died 1815), Treasurer of the Hospital from 1793 to 1815, painted by Sir Henry Raeburn; and (4.) ARCHIBALD MACKINLAY (born 1751, died 1838), Treasurer of the Hospital from 1811 to 1825, painted by James Cumming, *after* John Syme. There has also, in addition, been placed therein (1) a reduced copy of the fine fresco which originally adorned the walls of the "Governors' Board-Room" in Watson's Hospital, of "A View of George Watson's Hospital and Grounds from the south, with the Castle and a portion of the Town of Edinburgh in the distance," supposed to have been painted by the celebrated Scottish artist, ALEXANDER RUNCIMAN (*circa* 1780 ?), painted by Walter B. Scott and (2.) "A View of the North Front of George Watson's Hospital, Lauriston," painted by Andrew Scott Masson (a ward, aged 15 years, 1819), which was re[illegible] by Sam Bough in 1872.

LII.—VIEW OF SALISBURY CRAIGS AND ARTHUR'S SEAT FROM ST. LEONARD'S, DALKEITH ROAD, 1816.

ARTHUR'S SEAT AND SALISBURY CRAIGS stand to the south-east of the city of Edinburgh, encompassed with fine pasturage and meadow grounds, which were enclosed, by order of King James V., about the year 1528, "with a stonern wall about three miles in circumference." MAITLAND, in his "History of Edinburgh," 1753, conjectures that "Arthur's Seat" is a corruption of the Gaelic "Ard-na-said," the "Height of Arrows," remarking, "than which nothing can be more probable: for no spot of ground is fitter for the exercise of archery, either at butts or rovers, than this; wherefore Ard-na-said, by an easy translation, might easily be changed to Arthur's Seat." In Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" it is defined as "A'rd Seir, Hill of Arrows, whose people shot at a mark." WHITAKER, again, in his "Genuine History of the Britons," 1772, affirms that it derived its name from Arthur the British Prince, who in the end of the tenth century, defeated the Saxons in that neighbourhood. Its picturesque figure as seen from the south-west has a close resemblance to that of a lion couchant, or the head and back of a camel. SALISBURY CRAIGS form a bold and precipitous line of rocks—a sort of natural amphitheatrical wall of solid rock—and are supposed to take their name from the Earl of Salisbury, who, in the reign of Edward III., accompanied that prince in an expedition against the Scots, and encamped on this eminence. The rock is valuable, and afforded an inexhaustible supply of hard stone for paving the streets, of which MAITLAND, in his "History of Edinburgh," informs us that "considerable quantities were squared and sent to London, where they are in great want of good stones to pave the footpaths, or sides of the street withal; I am persuaded they would turn to a good account: for the rag-stones they employ in that service are so very bad, that they wear out in a short time; whereas those of this place are equal in duration to flint, and last for a number of years, even in a common street, incessantly used by the most ponderous carriages." The Royal Park attached to the Palace of Holyrood House, in which are situated the hills or rising grounds called Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craigs, having been till the time of James VI. under the immediate care of the Household Officers, we learn that, "on the 15th June 1554, the Provost, Bailies, Council, Deacons of Crafts, with an great part of honest men of the Burgh, at the request of Mary, the Queen Dowager and Regent of the realm, consented to build, at their own expense, the whole slopes in the park-dyke round about Arthur's Seat, Salisbury and Duddingstoun Craigs, under protestation that the same do not prejudice them in respect of the calsey stones which they were used to get out of the said craigs when they had to do therewith," that is, when they had occasion. Then it is stated, that "on the 28th March 1599, John Robertson, Flesher, and Tacksman to the King's his Majesty's park, was content, and consented that the town shall have the calsey stones forth of the same, not hurting his cow, grass, or goods, and repairing the skaith in case any be sustained." In the year 1646, we learn that Charles I. granted Sir James Hamilton, and his heirs-male, a royal charter, by which he created them "Hereditary Keepers and Rangers of the Royal Park of Holyrood House, and to all the emoluments belonging to that office." In 1664, the Town Council appointed "the Treasurer to agree with any person for winning of stones in the park for the use of the calsey." From all this there is reason to believe, that from time to time the Crown had given leave to the town to procure stones for paving out of the park, as lying handy to the town. But then it was only through favour. On the 3rd December 1675 (about thirty years after the date of the grant of the Keepership), it is recorded that "the Council recommends to Bailie Hay, the Treasurer, and Deacon Hamilton, to speak to Sir James Hamilton, that in selling of the King's Park there be liberty reserved to the good town to win stones and lead the same from the said work, for helping and making the public calseys." Then, on the 15th December 1675, the report was made by Bailie Hay, that "he having met with Sir James Hamilton (the Keeper of the Park) concerning a liberty to be reserved for the town, to win calsey stones out of the King's Park, which the said Sir James Hamilton most willingly condescended to, that the town should have that liberty, with this provision and declaration, that if, in the winning of stones and carrying them off the ground, there should be any prejudice done to the tacksman, that, as for that damage he was willing that the town should take two persons, and his tacksman other two, to whom the liquidation of the damage is to be referred to their discretion." On the 19th March 1680, we learn that the Council appoints Magnus Prince, Town Treasurer, to pay to the relict of Alexander Todrig, Keeper of the King's Park, the sum of 40*l.* Scots money, and that for two thousand and five hundred calsey stones, at 16*l.* Scots per thousand, furnished by the said deceased Alexander Todrig to the good town, according to a particular account, whereof these presents shall be a warrant." In 1690, Thomas Earl of Haddington acquired "right to the office of Keeper and Ranger of the Royal Park, by adjudication from the family of Hamilton," and thereafter obtained from William and Mary a Crown charter, "destining the office to the Heirs of Entail of the Honours and Estate of Haddington." In 1679, we are informed that "the Council, upon the Treasurer's report that he had appointed several persons to furnish calsey stones, which are now ready to be carted out of the King's Park, do therefore appoint the Treasurer to advance money for that use, and to cause carry the said stones to any convenient place for the use of the good town, whereunto the presents shall be a warrant." In 1711, we find that the Earl of Haddington grants a lease to David Smith for nine years of "All and haill the parks of Holyrudhouse, the grass and pasturage thereof, with houses, biggings, meadows, and haill pertinents of the samyne as presently possessed be him, and to be peaceably brooked and possessed by him for the space of nine years, which tack the said noble Earle binds and obliges him, his airs and successors, to warrant to the said David Smith at all hands, and against all deadly. For which cause the said David Smith binds himself, his airs, executors, intromitters, and successors, thankfullie to content and pay to the said noble Earle, Thomas Earl of Hadinton, &c., yearly and ilk year during the space of this present tack, the soume of four thousand one hundreth twenty-five merks Scots money, at two terms in the year, Lambas and Candlemas, by equal portions, &c." Mr. David Smith obliging himself and his foresaide "that neither he nor any other by their order or knowledge, shall not plough up any part of the said park, nor cast any faill or divotts, or winn any stones for building (except causeway stones) in any part thereof, except what shall be necessary for repairing the said houses during the present tack." Then in the year 1717 it is recorded that "the Council authorized and empowered Robert Wightman, present Treasurer, to agree with David Smith, Tacksman of the King's Park, for liberty to dig for

calsey stones and carrying the same off for the good town's use, for such a number of years and for such a yearly rent as he can best agree, whereunto these presents shall be a warrant." In the year 1748, there is a lease granted betwixt Mr. Charles St. Clair of Hermiston, Advocate, as Commissioner for Thomas Earl of Haddington, heritable proprietor of the Park of Holyroodhouse, &c., and George Knox, second lawful son to Archibald Knox of Mayshiell, for the space of twenty-one years, at the rent of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling yearly, payable at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions, "with full liberty to him and his heirs, &c., to open and work stone quarries and causeway stones in any part of the grounds of the said lands, and to sell and dispone upon the stones workt by them out of the same at their pleasure, &c." In 1764, Mr. Andrew St. Clair, merchant in Edinburgh—being then the Tacksman of the stone quarry in the King's Park—appears to have presented a "Memorial to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh," setting forth, that "he thereby had occasion to carry on a very extensive work, for which purpose he has a great number of hands daily employed in making causeway stones for pavement," remarking, "as the good town has frequent occasion for such stones for paving the streets and avenues, the Memorialist apprehended it would be for the advantage of the good town, as well as for him, if they could agree upon terms for the Memorialist's furnishing the town from time to time, during the continuance of his lease, with such stones as they have a demand for." With this view, Mr. St. Clair offered the following conditions, viz., "that he would supply the good town with whatever quantity of dressed or undressed stones they might require during his lease till the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy, at the following rates, viz., best dressed stones at eight shillings and sixpence per ton, and undressed stones at one shilling and eightpence per cart, each cart containing twelve cwt., both to be delivered without further charge anywhere within the libertys of the town as occasion requires, and to oblige himself to free the town of the sum of twenty pounds sterling, which they at present pay to the Tacksman of the King's Park for the liberty and privilege of working stone there." On the other hand, the Memorialist proposed that "the Town Council should become bound to take all the stones they have occasion for, for the use of the city and liberties, from him, during such space as shall be agreed upon, and not to supply themselves with stones anywhere else without his consent, and to pay at the prices stipulated for such stones as are furnished once a year. Lastly, that the workmen employed by the town may not be thrown idle, the Memorialist proposed to engage and become bound to employ such of them in his service as are experienced in such work, while they continue to work to the satisfaction of the Memorialist's overseer, and to allow them such wages as they give their other workmen." The Town Council remitted Mr. St. Clair's memorial to Bailie Hamilton and his committee for consideration and report. That committee in due course reported "that they had taken pains to compute the cost of the causeway stones for some years, and find that it has never been less than eight shillings and sixpence per ton for drest stones, and three shillings threepence one-fourth per ton for undrest stones, besides tear and wear of quarry-graith, &c. That upon enquiry they likewise find the stones of the rock in the King's Park have by experience been found the best in every respect, they were of opinion that if Mr. St. Clair will undertake to furnish them in terms of his said memorial, viz., drest stones, that is, equal to the best causeway stones that have been used in paving the streets of Edinburgh, at seven shillings per ton, of such size and dimensions as the town's overseer shall require from time to time, and rough or undrest at one shilling and sixpence per cart, each cart containing twelve hundredweight, the Town Council should enter into a contract with Mr. St. Clair for that purpose, he, as offered in the memorial, taking off the town's hands Knox's tack, and paying the rent from Candlemas last, and purchasing the town's quarry-graith and tools at a valuation, and also engaging to employ all the town's layers, hewers, and dressers, except when the town has occasion to employ the layers in paving the streets, the Town Treasurer to pay annually at Whitsunday for what stones are furnished, beginning the first term's payment at Whitsunday one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, as the report under the hands of said committee bears." Which being considered by the Magistrates and Council, they, with the extraordinary Deacons, "approved of the said reports, and authorised Bailie Walter Hamilton to enter into a contract with the said Andrew St. Clair accordingly, containing a clause for a mutual break at the end of three years; with a proviso, that the city shall have the use of the stones already quarried without any payment, and also such old stones as may be lifted, and again employed when causewaying the streets." What was the result of this proposed agreement with Mr. St. Clair does not appear; but, in February 1771, the Earl of Haddington, heritable proprietor of the lands, entered into a new contract with George Knox, tenant in Holyroodhouse Park, for a term of three years, at a rental of £400 sterling, *excepting the quarries*, in these words:—"Excepting herefrom the whole stone and sand quarries, and the houses belonging to them in the said park, with free ish and entry thereto, *which the said Earl reserves to himself, or to sett to others.*"

In 1819, the OFFICERS OF STATE raised an action in the Court of Session against the EARL OF HADDINGTON, (which came before the Second Division thereof on the 24th June 1823), "To have it declared that Lord Haddington had no feudal property in the park; and that, as Keeper, he had no right to work minerals in it." It being pleaded, "that prior to the erection of the hereditary office, (1646) stones had been quarried in the park; but it did not appear that any profit or emolument had been derived from this source, either by the Crown or the temporary Keeper of the park. Subsequent to the grant (1691), and for more than forty years, the quarries of whinstone had been worked by the Keeper, and let on lease for a considerable rent; and latterly, since 1814, the working of the quarries in the rock of Salisbury Craigs had removed about 36,000 tons a year." The Lord Ordinary (Lord Pitmilly) found, 20th June 1823, "that, with reference to the usage anterior to the grant, the terms of the conveyance import a right in the grantees of working the quarries in question; and this, independently of the clause in the tenendas, which, although it makes reference to the minerals, would not be effectual to convey any subject which was not either in express terms, or by legal construction, carried by the dispositive clause. That the construction now put on the terms of the grant is confirmed by the usage that has taken place since its date. And separatim, that such being the import of the grant, the defender's (Haddington's) right to the quarries is established by the positive prescription;" and on these grounds his Lordship sustained the defences, and assoilzied Lord Haddington. This judgment having been reclaimed against to the "Second Division of the Court," the Judges, "while they found that Haddington had no feudal right in the park, adhered, *quoad ultra*, (by a majority) to the Lord Ordinary's Interlocutor in *hoc statu*, in respect no abuse is alleged hitherto to have been committed." In May 1826, this decision having been appealed by "The Officers of State" to the House of Lords, they, after a long address by Lord Gifford, the Master of the Rolls, on the 26th May 1826, ordered and adjudged "that so much of the Interlocutor, complained of in the said appeal, as finds that the defender has no feudal right of property in the Park of Holyroodhouse, be, and the same is hereby affirmed: And it is further ordered, that as to the remainder of the said Interlocutor, and as to the other Interlocutor, of 24th June 1823, complained of in the said appeal, the cause be remitted back to the Court of Session in Scotland, to review the same: And it is further ordered, that the Court to which the said remit is made, do require the opinion of the other Judges of the Court of Session in writing, upon the questions of law which occur in the same; which opinion the said judges are required to give; and after such review, the said Court do decern in the said cause as may be just." The Judges of the Court of Session in applying the judgment of the House of Lords appointed the parties to give in cases. These were accordingly given in, and thereafter the following questions were laid before the Judges of the First Division and the permanent Lord Ordinaries for their opinion: viz., (1.) "Whether the grant in 1646 in favour of Sir James Hamilton, and the subsequent grants which have been found to convey no feudal rights of property in the Park of Holyroodhouse, do or do not, when the terms of the grants and the proof of usage are taken under consideration, import a right in the grantees of quarrying stones in the Park, and of drawing the profits arising from such quarrying according to use and wont? (2.) Whether such right has been established and confirmed by prescription? (3.) Whether it is competent for the pursuers, under the present summons, to complain of any abuse or excess supposed to have been committed by the defender in the exercise of his alleged right of quarrying? or what is the proper method of obtaining redress, if the right of quarrying, according to immemorial usage, or to a certain extent, is held to belong to the defender? and if the object is to limit and control the exercise of this right according to such usage, or within certain defined bounds? (4.) Whether the grant imports a right to work the quarries without limitation? and if the right is limited, what are, in law, these limitations? and have they been exceeded by the operations complained of in the summons?" On which the consulted Judges delivered long, elaborate, and learned opinions, and on the 4th June 1830, pronounced judgment that "in addition to that part of their former Interlocutor of the 24th June 1823, affirmed on appeal by the House of Lords, and in terms of that affirmance, adhered to their Interlocutor of 9th June 1826, finding that the defender has no feudal right of property in the Park of Holyroodhouse: find, that in opposition to or inconsistently with the terms of the grant from the Crown, which is the defender's title of possession, these are not *termini habiles* for any plea of the positive prescription in defence against the conclusions of this action, and repel that defence accordingly: find, that in consistency always with the peculiar nature and terms of the grant from the Crown to the defender's ancestors and authors, the conditions and extent of his right must be explained, defined, and regulated by ancient and continued usage: find, that from time immemorial quarries for stone have been opened and worked within the Park of Holyroodhouse by the defender's ancestors and authors; but further find, that the defender's right in that respect is of a limited nature, and that he has not a right to work such quarries for general and unlimited sale; and before further answer as to the nature, special purposes, or extent of any limited right in the defender of opening and working quarries, allow the pursuers to give in a special condescendence of what they aver and offer to prove as to the usage in these respects, both ancient and recent; and, when given in, allow the defender to give in answers thereto." Upon this decision the Officers of State appealed, "in so far as the Interlocutors of the Court do not find or imply that the Earl of Haddington has no right whatever to work quarries in the Park of Holyroodhouse." This appeal came before the House of Lords on the 24th September 1831, when, after a long and most talented address from Lord Chancellor Brougham, "they ordered and adjudged, that the Keeper of the King's Park of Holyroodhouse is not entitled to work

quarries in the park to any extent, and that the Interlocutor complained of be reversed." And so thereby the operations on the bold promontory of Salisbury Craigs, which had for so long a period been invaded by the pickaxe, for the purpose of procuring stones to causeway the streets of Edinburgh, were stopped.

In the years 1817-1820 there was considerable distress in the city of Edinburgh, when nearly 500 of the working classes were thrown out of employment. Meetings were privately called, and funds were speedily provided, and the Magistrates and other persons of benevolence willing to assist a class of people so industrious determined to do something for their relief. Various improvements in and around the city were undertaken, one of which was the formation of a promenade round the foot of Salisbury Craigs, which opened up a series of views, changing at every step, and which are perhaps unequalled, at least in the neighbourhood of a large city. The celebrated DAVID HUME, duly appreciating the grandeur of such a work, had indeed at a former period caused a footpath to be made at his own expense, nearly in a line of the road now formed; but so little attention had been paid to this most romantic walk, that it had become nearly impassable. SIR WALTER SCOTT conferred interest on the splendid view from this walk by his notice of it in the interesting tale "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," in the "Tales of my Landlord;" and also on the neighbourhood which includes the supposed cottage of Davie Deans.

In the year 1844 an Act of Parliament was passed "for carrying into effect an agreement between the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and the Earl of Haddington for the purchase and surrender of the office of Hereditary Keeper of the Royal Park of Holyroodhouse, and for other purposes relating thereto." From this we learn that the "Contract of Submission and Arbitration" between parties had been submitted to David Low, Esq., Professor of Agriculture, and Mr. Thomas Oliver, Farmer, Lochend, Edinburgh, as the Referees, with instructions "that the sum that they were to find should not exceed £32,000, or be less than £23,500." They, "on the 29th June 1843, awarded the sum to be given as compensation at £30,674, 1s. 8d., and the Earl of Haddington to cease to have any authority in relation to the park or its appurtenances." Some few years thereafter the Commissioners of Woods and Forests removed all the old boundary walls, including the houses in St. Ann's yard and the Duke's Walk, and other unsightly objects throughout the whole grounds. On the suggestion of Prince Albert, the Queen's Drive was made, forming a delightful road, and opening up beautiful and extensive prospects of the surrounding country from every point of this romantic drive, unquestionably the finest in Europe. By the subsequent construction of Dunsappie and St. Margaret's Lochs, with other important improvements, the amenity of the royal residence was much increased. The public of Edinburgh have the great privilege of free access to these extensive grounds.

LIII.—SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, 1816.

CHARLOTTE SQUARE was designed by the celebrated ROBERT ADAM, Architect, London; but the only portion of it which was built and finished in accordance with his plans is that of the north side of the square. His design for "St. George's Church" was beautiful, and intended to form the chief ornament in such a locality—the residence of the aristocracy of Scotland. Mr. Adam's design was taken partly from the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and had it been adopted, few squares in this kingdom would have rivalled it in architectural composition and effect. A profusion of embellishment—as was the common fault of Mr. Adam—was displayed in his design; indeed, Mr. Adam himself, and his numerous friends and admirers, always considered it to be one of his *chef d'ouvres*. Classical taste has generally been acknowledged as characteristic of the productions of this great master. His noble projecting portico, Corinthian columns, and fine cupola, would have formed one of the grandest objects possible, whether viewed from the Square or approached by George Street. It is to be regretted that a work of such genius, and affording so noble an example of art, should not have formed the grandest architectural feature of the metropolis. Mr. Adam's design was, from a mistaken notion of economy, rejected, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council fearing the expense attending its execution. Mr. Adam's estimate was £26,000. The Magistrates having procured a new design—intended as a miniature representation of St. Paul's, London, made up from the shreds and patches of Adam's—from Mr. Robert Reid, architect, which was estimated to cost only £18,000, resolved to accept of the same, and on Tuesday, the 14th of May 1811, the foundation stone was laid. We learn that "the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council met in St. Andrew's Church, New Town, from whence, a little after two o'clock, they walked in procession to the west end of Charlotte Square, where the new Church (St. George's) is to be built. They were accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Moodie, the Rev. Mr. Brunton, and the Rev. Dr. Macknight, three of the Ministers of the city, the Master of the Merchant Company, and several other gentlemen. On their arrival at the place where the stone was to be laid, the Rev. Dr. Macknight commenced the ceremony with a very appropriate prayer. The stone was then lowered, and a glass case, containing several coins, as also the plan of the building, and other papers, was deposited in the foundation; likewise, a copper plate, on which was the following inscription:—The Foundation Stone of this Church was laid on the 14th day of May, in the year 1811, in the 51st year of the reign of His Majesty KING GEORGE III., by William Calder, Esq., Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, Robert Reid, Esq., Architect. After the stone was laid, the Lord Provost addressed the gentlemen in a speech, of which the following is the substance:—He began with observing, that the stone which had just now been laid was the foundation of a building which, when finished, would be the ornament of one of the finest squares, and the termination of one of the finest streets, in Europe. The building to be erected was for the sacred and solemn purpose of religion; and it was matter of rejoicing that they were permitted this day to lay this stone in peace and in quiet, while the temples of God in other parts of the world, particularly on the Continent of Europe, had been appropriated to the vilest purposes which lawless ambition could devise, or tyranny execute. Some of these temples had been shut up, others had been burnt, whilst some of them had been converted into hospitals for the wounded and dying soldier; but we had soon the prospect of adding this to the many churches within our city. His Lordship also congratulated his fellow-citizens on the prosperity and extended elegance of the metropolis of Scotland. While kingdoms had been overthrown, and while cities had been laid waste, and the inhabitants thereof cut off by the sword, we were permitted to sit under our vine and fig-tree, none making us afraid. We were, as a nation, like Noah in the ark, resting upon the mountain, surveying the wreck that surrounds us; we were on the tiptoe of prosperity, bidding defiance to the world. This, he said, called for our sincerest gratitude, and our warmest praise; therefore it well became us to erect a temple to God, and to offer up therein the sacrifice of thanksgiving and praise. His Lordship also observed, that the last great public work of which they had met to lay the foundation (the public jail) was for a purpose far different from this, being erected for the punishment of vice, and for the detention of the criminal and convict; but this monument of piety, in which would be taught love to our neighbour, obedience to the laws, and the fear of God, he hoped would answer a nobler purpose. And his Lordship said, he was fully persuaded that if the objects for which this building was to be erected were more conscientiously attended to, it would, in a great measure, supersede the necessity of the other. He therefore hoped that there was not one person who now heard him that would turn his back upon the one; and he sincerely trusted none of them would ever be confined within the walls of the other. This speech was heard with the greatest attention, and its conclusion received with three hearty cheers by the numerous spectators present. This church will be a great ornament to that part of the city, and will add much to the accommodation of the inhabitants of the New Town, who are greatly in want of an additional place of public worship. After the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was finished, the Magistrates and Council walked in procession to the New Council Chamber and City Chambers in the Royal Exchange, of which they took possession, and where all the city business will now be transacted."

The design of this Church by Mr. Reid was severely criticised and condemned in many respects, as destroying the unity of Mr. Adam's plan in the other buildings of the Square; and although it may be considered by a superficial observer as highly ornamental to the place where it is situated, is, when minutely and critically examined, found to be destitute of all architectural proportions, and an object of general disapprobation. It was remarked by one of the "Critics," that "the plagiarisms, and the folly in having rejected several of the best parts of the design by Adam (in particular the portico), are palpable in the extreme. The columns in his design have the appearance of utility, because they support a pediment; which, while it forms a principal feature in the design, is a covering for the entrance: In the other, the columns are entirely useless, as they have nothing to support, while the vestibule is so small as to be also equally useless. Indeed, from association of ideas, this part of the building appears to us to be groaning under its incumbent weight." Then again, another of the critics, under the name of "Civis," in his "Observations on St. George's Church, Charlotte Square," remarks:—"The plan of this Square, as is well-known, was prepared by our illustrious countryman Adam; and on that most important part of it, the Church, it is said the architect exhausted his unrivalled talents. . . . But to the building as it now stands: This Church may perhaps be said to belong to the Italian—the lowest specimen of the Roman school; altho', speaking ingenuously, it resembles nothing of any authority ever seen or heard of in time past. In place of a portico, with a projecting flight of steps (as designed by Mr. Adam), we have a vestibule, the columns of which are nearly on a level with the fronts of the wings, where there is seen only a small window in the centre of a circular-headed recess. Above the cornice most enormous pedestals are erected to receive the ends of the balustrade above the entablature of the columns—exhibiting nothing but a mere mass of stone, and possessing no greater claims to admiration than could be given, with facility and very little ingenuity, to the face of Craigleith quarry, by cutting it regularly, and excavating a small opening in the centre! There are four columns, and two side pilasters in the vestibule, of the Ionic order, which, in every respect differ materially from the classical simplicity and beauty of the ancients,

The intercolumniations also are at variance with every example of the Order; at same time, their appearance is very much hurt whilst that on each side is so much too small. The extreme columns and pilasters are almost close to each other, which produce a morbid and vitiated taste. The abacus of the capital is much too large; and the capital itself nearly one-third too small for too high for their diameter. However bad and inexcusable these defects are in the artist, they are trifling, in comparison, wi *and fascia of the entablature!* whilst the frieze at same time is not larger than what it ought to have been, had the whole b these defects are, they will cease to excite surprise in those who have observed the same artist make use of *Grecian* columns the same time make them about three diameters too high. In a word, whether this Church be considered in part features and general appearance are equally reprehensible—devoid of taste—and destitute of architectural proportions. Beauty for in vain. By it the Magistrates of Edinburgh have perpetuated their own degraded taste; proved their lack of just feeling and city to the reproach of strangers. If the architect was ignorant of the circumstances we have pointed out, he appears to be highly presumptuous in attempting to amend or alter the grand design of the immortal Adam." The dome by which the build large for the facade.—These criticisms although freely offered are expected to be received *cum grano salis*. It cost £33,000, and the 5th June 1814, by the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart., who preached an appropriate sermon from Ecclesiastes all the members of the Council attended in their robes, and the church was filled in every part.

by the space in the centre being so large, es a very disagreeable effect, and exhibits the height of the columns, which are also h having *totally left out the architrave* een properly designed. But palpable as n the front of a *Roman* building, and at r in whole, its distinctive architectural and symmetry in this building are sought correct judgment, and subjected a whole nfit for guiding the taste of others—and ding is surmounted is also considered too was opened for divine service on Sunday chap. v. verse 1. The Magistrates and

Parish of St. George's," was transferred nity College Church, preached and pre- "The Scots Magazine and Edinburgh a position which it had occupied since to give the alarm to the city in case of bout twelve years ago the hammer em- rested upon the bell. Accordingly, s old master, who has ever since been w Thomson was born at Sanquhar r of the New Grayfriars' Parish in was one of the most energetic and ction to such an audience of the a readiness of wit and power in tters to Principal Hill on the pro- dultery, and Professor John Lealie ; and those he delivered in Edin- was the character of his mind. He 's Edinburgh Encyclopædia," He "and "Departure." On Wed- isting in the Ordination ister of the Gaelic "about five Murdoch, otten; ld

Dr. Andrew Thomson having been appointed by the Magistrates and Council as the "First Minister to the Church and from the New Grayfriars' Church, and ordained in the new church on the 16th June 1814. The Rev. Walter Tait, of the Tri sided. In connection with this matter, there may very properly be subjoined the following interesting notice, extracted from Literary Miscellany," for August 1814:—"A very old tenant in the belfry of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, was lately removed fron fire. Latterly, however, its chief purpose was to toll the quarters between the hours, and to be rung at ten every night; but ployed for the former purpose had, by some accident, been loosened from the pendulum which connected it with the clock, a when the hammer at the bottom came to perform its part of the duty at ten at night, its stroke unfortunately fractured the side unfit for duty. It has since been recast, and *is now hung in the steeple of St. George's Church, Charlotte Square.*" Dr. 11th July 1779. He became Minister of Sprouston in 1802, and in 1808 was transferred to Perth. In 1810 he was chosen Edinburgh, and on the 30th January 1811 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. able men the Church of Scotland has produced. After his induction to the new Church of St. George's, he became the source upper classes as never had been witnessed in any church in Edinburgh. His appearance as a leader in the General Assembly debate not surpassed by the most eminent men at the Scottish Bar. His first publications were the celebrated and severe "T ceedings of the General Assembly in the cases of the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie *of Tain* for Immoral Conduct, John Stark *of Calde* for Irreligion," 1803-5. His speeches against the Bible Society circulating the Apocrypha along with the Bible were very burgh on the Emancipation of the Slaves made an impression not many modern orators have equalled. Boldness and indepen was the Editor of that able monthly periodical "The Edinburgh Christian Instructor," and contributed various articles *to* "B

Church, for stealing books, which he treated with his customary tact and energy, in a speech of about a quarter of an hour's duration. We learn tha o'clock he left the Presbytery Hall to return home, and proceeding along Princes Street on his way to his house in Melville Street, he met his friend Mr. Buru who accompanied him to his own door. They were just separating, when he suddenly turned round to Mr. Murdoch, as if wishing to say something he had forg and in the act of making an effort to speak, he fell down on the pavement. He was immediately carried into the house in a state of insensibility, and Dr. J. R. Sibb of Hope Street was instantly sent for, who tried to bleed him in the arm and jugular vein, but without effect, very little blood following the operation. Drs. Mac-Whirter, Newbigging, and Abercromby were also promptly in attendance, but their exertions to restore animation proved equally unavailing, the rev. gentleman never spoke after he had fallen, and expired in about an hour." His death excited a profound sensation throughout the community, as he was known to all, and so distinguished for his natural talents, his professional eminence, and his great influence on Society in matters of a polemical description. His funeral was a public one—all ranks and classes, sexes and ages, seemed anxious to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. On Tuesday, the 15th February 1831, the whole of Melville Street (where the deceased resided), Queensferry Street, Lothian Road, and St. Cuthbert's Burying-ground, were crowded with spectators; as well as the south terrace of St. John's Chapel, which overlooked the grave. Altogether there were many thousand spectators, among whom was observed many a moistened eye as the melancholy procession passed. Those friends who attended the funeral were arrayed in Melville Street, from six to eight deep, and from the most careful estimate, the number of individuals who joined the procession must have been upwards of two thousand, including all denominations of Christians—Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Secession Church, Cameronians, Quakers, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, &c. Among those present were the Lord Justice-Clerk Boyle, Lords Balgray, Craigie, Medwyn, Cringletie, and Meadowbank, John Hope, Dean of Faculty, Henry Cockburn, Solicitor-General, and a great number of the members of the Bar and Society of Writers to the Signet; the Presbytery of Edinburgh; the Lord Provost and Magistrates; the Professors of the University; Bishop Walker, the Rev. Edward Craig, Drs. Ritchie and M'Crie, Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Sir Patrick Walker, Sir John Connel; Rev. Mr Macfarlane and Dr. Smith of Glasgow; and several members of the Presbyteries of Linlithgow, Stirling, Dalkeith, and Perth, and the Teachers of the High School. The apartments in the house were filled with friends, and Dr. John Inglis, of the Old Grayfriars, prayed in one room, and Dr. George Muirhead, of Cramond, in the other. At two o'clock the bell of St. George's began to toll. The whole of the shops were shut in those streets through which the procession passed. On Sabbath, the 20th February 1831, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers preached the Funeral Sermon in St. George's Church, Charlotte Square. From the celebrity of the preacher, joined to the deep regret felt by all classes for the death of Dr. Andrew Thomson, the church was crowded to excess long before the commencement of public worship. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council attended in their robes. Dr. Chalmers took for his text the 4th verse of the 11th chapter of Hebrews, and in eloquent terms gave a sketch of the character of Dr. Thomson as a clergyman and as a man. An elegant sketch of his life and character, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Thos. M'Crie, appeared in "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine," for March 1831, and an elaborate notice of him also appeared in "The Scotsman Newspaper," on the 2nd March 1831. Through the kind instrumentality of Lord Chancellor Brougham, the personal friend and old college companion of Dr. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson was granted a pension of £150 per annum for life. "Dr. Thomson was unquestionably the most energetic, the most intrepid, the most resolute, and the most indefatigable minister of our national church. In eloquence he was unmatched, and his talents as a debater will long be missed in the General Assemblies, of which he was one of the most distinguished and most useful members. The ardency of his zeal as a public disputant often carried him further than the world generally admired; but the bold and manly way in which he invariably kept his ground, and his unaffected good temper and benevolence in private life, secured for him on all occasions a degree of suffrage which a less gifted though a more guarded controversialist could never have obtained. Nature intended him rather for the Bar than the pulpit, though in any profession he must have risen to eminence; and when it is remembered, that though not educated as a lawyer, he never scrupled to grapple with and frequently defeated, the ablest of our forensic orators in their own field, we are justified in inferring, that had circumstances originally devoted his attention to that course of life, he would have rendered himself one of its greatest ornaments." In the lobby of St. George's Church there is placed in a niche a very fine bust of the Rev. Doctor, executed in marble by Mr. Samuel Joseph, R.S.A., Sculptor, who died in London in 1850. On the pedestal is inscribed:—"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson, Minister of this Church, to which upon its erection he was admitted, on the 16th day of June 1814. He departed this life on the 9th day of February 1831, in the 53rd year of his age.—He being dead, yet speaketh."

LIV.—VIEW OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE PRINCE REGENT'S BRIDGE, BACK OF SHAKESPEARE'S SQUARE, 1816.

LV.—VIEW OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE REGENT ARCH, OVER THE LOW CALTON, 1816.

LVI.—VIEW OF THE FOUNDATION OF WATERLOO PLACE AND THE REGENT BRIDGE, FROM THE WEST, 1817.

LVII.—VIEW OF TE OLD ROAD TO THE CALTON HILL, WITH THE SITE OF THE WATERLOO HOTEL BUILDINGS, 1817.

LVIII.—NORTH AST END OF WATERLOO PLACE, WITH SITE OF THE CALTON CONVENING ROOMS, 1818.

THIS SERIES OF VIEWS may be consered as highly interesting, if not in reality quite unique. They represent the preparation made for the foundation stone being laid and the progress of the wor in the construction and building of Waterloo Place, the Regent Bridge, and also that of the commencement of the Regent Road, along the southern margin of the Ulton Hill. It may be remarked that the improvements of Edinburgh began in the year 1753, under the auspices of Provost George Drummond. The public attenti was first called to the state of the city in September 1751, and the idea of occupying the place of the old houses in the principal streets by public buildings first conceived; and a scheme for this purpose was laid before the Convention of Royal Burghs which met on 8th July 1752. The representatives of the Burghs app ed of the design as a national one, and subscription papers were ordered to be lodged with the Magistrates of the county towns. We learn that "the public building fi projected was to contain a Hall for the Convention of the Royal Burghs—a Council Chamber for the Magistrates—a Robing-room for the Judges of the Supreme urt—a Library for the Faculty of Advocates—a Hall for the Writers to the Signet, and other apartments for the Register of Public Writings. For carrying the rovements into execution, committees were appointed by the Magistrates, Lords of Session, Barons of Exchequer, Faculty of Advocates, and Writers to the Sig ho, improving on the former plan, resolved to commence the projected improvements by the erection of an Exchange upon the site of the ruinous buildings on the side of the High Street. Accommodation for the Courts, Registers, and Advocates' Library was to occupy the place of the ruinous houses in the Parliament ; and it was resolved to apply for an Act for the purpose of extending the Royalty, as it was called, or the power of levying taxes for the support of the city o grounds to the north, the expense to be defrayed by a national contribution." The foundation stone of the "Royal Exchange" was accordingly laid on the 15th S er 1753, by George Drummond, Lord Provost. The next object to which they turned their attention was the "North Bridge," which was founded, on the 21st O 763, by the same public-spirited individual. In the year 1767 an Act was passed for extending the Royalty over the fields to the north, and in 1768 Mr. Jam 's "Plan of the New Streets and Squares intended for the City of Edinburgh"—which he altered and improved in 1774—was accepted by the Magistrates an Commissioners. Thereafter, the "Register Office" was founded on the 17th June 1774. The erection of these buildings on the *north side* of the city soon sugg he necessity of a proper communication between them and the old town; and in 1775 a proposal was made for erecting *a bridge over the Covegate*, similar to that which had been erected over the valley to the north. But this project being violently opposed by the Corporations and others, the plan was for the time abandoned. At last, however, an Act of Parliament was passed which included this improvement. The foundation stone of the "South Bridge" was laid on the 1st August 1785, and was opened to the public in March 1788. In the Act of Parliament obtained for the erection of the South Bridge it is worthy of remark, that the Act contained a clause empowering the Magistrates to throw "an arch over the Low Calton, and to form a road along the Calton Hill grounds." This was understood to have been one of the proposals of Mr. Robert Adam the Architect. Previous to such an undertaking being entered upon, several plans were prepared for the laying out of the grounds around the Calton Hill and its neighbourhood, by Messrs. Crichton, Nasmyth, Reid, Milne, Bell, and Stevenson, eminent architects, their competitive plans, with relative designs for fine streets and squares, were engraved and published by Messrs. Kirkwood & Son, Parliament Sq Edinburgh, in 1816-17. Upon examination and after due consideration of these various plans, the Magistrates and Commissioners resolved that all of them were too beautiful, and highly ornamental, and would be far too expensive for that locality.

On the 24th March 1814, a petition from the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, was presented to the House of Commo powers to enable them and the "Commissioners of Improvements and Trustees of the Turnpike Roads, &c., to erect a Bridge over the street termed the Low with proper avenues and passages leading thereto, and a road or communication from such bridge to the situation of the intended new Jail, and from thence til the great post road leading to the southward, and also to extend the royalty of the city." This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, with power June 1814, an Act of Parliament was obtained whereby full powers were given to the Magistrates and Commissioners to erect the bridge, and to form "a str or near from the east end of Princes Street, to the Calton or Calton Hill, and from thence to make a road or communication along the said Calton and Calton it join the eastern road to Leith, near the Abbey Hill." On Tuesday, the 19th September 1815, the foundation stones of the Regent Bridge and new Jail wer when the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh were gratified with the most brilliant procession which ever adorned the annals of Masonry; far excelling any ever seen in Edinburgh, both in number, splendour, and regularity, of which the following is an exact account:—"Before ten o'clock the military had begun to arrange themselves; and by eleven the whole streets through which the procession was to move, were lined in the most perfect order. The music of the different lodges was now at intervals heard, swelling upon the ear, as the brethren, moving off from their different lodge-rooms to the appointed place of meeting in the Parliament Square, occasionally broke in upon the long suspense of the impatient and expectant multitudes; the appearance of a dull uniformity was removed, and effect given to the whole, by the different decorations assumed by the lodges in allusion to their several titles; and sometimes, too, a smile was produced on the countenance of the spectators, by peculiarities in the costume of the Tylers, by whom the various lodges were preceded: Among the latter, none seemed to draw more attention than a gigantic figure mounted on horseback, and decked out in all the majesty of "nodding plumes, and mail romantic," who, like the ghost in Hamlet, marshalled the way to the lodge Roman Eagle. At twelve o'clock, the Grand Lodge having in due form been opened in the High Church aisle by the Right Worshipful William Inglis, Esq., substitute Grand Master, (the most worshipful and Right Hon. James Earl of Fife, &c., acting Grand Master under his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Right Worshipful and Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie, and a past Grand Master, having afterwards entered the lodge), a communication was received from the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart, M.P., that the Magistrates and Council, with the Parliamentary Commissioners were assembled at the city Chambers, and ready to proceed. Shortly afterwards, these bodies, preceded by the city constables, and the band of the 6th regiment of dragoon guards (mounted), took their station in the High Street, where they were immediately joined by the brethren, and the procession proceeded from the Parliament Square, down the High Street, North Bridge, Register Place, Leith Street, to the Low Calton, the place where the Regent's Bridge is to stand; when the foundation stone was laid by the Grand Master, with the usual ceremonies used on such occasions. After which the Grand Master addressed the Magistrates and Brethren in a short speech, to which the Lord Provost made an eloquent reply, which was loudly applauded. When silence was restored, the brethren again formed themselves in their proper order, and the procession moved off to lay the foundation of the new jail on the Calton Hill. Arrived at the proposed site of the new Jail, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Commissioners, and the Grand Master, &c. took their different stations on the platform prepared for them, when the foundation stone of the building was laid with similar ceremonies as those used at the Regent's Bridge. On this occasion the Grand Master, the Lord Provost, and Sir William Rae, Sheriff of the County, severally addressed the gentlemen present. The procession then returned, the junior lodge, which had been the last, being now the first, the Magistrates and Commissioners being placed in the centre, and the grand office-bearers, preceded by the attendant proxies, closing the whole. When the junior lodge arrived opposite the Royal Exchange, it stopped, and the procession opened to the right and left, within the military; while the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Parliamentary Commissioners, followed by the Grand Master, office-bearers, and attendants, passed up the centre, the brethren being uncovered. After the Magistrates had returned to the City Chambers, the Grand Master and brethren proceeded to the Parliament Square, in their first order, the junior lodge, which had been the last to leave, being now also the last to enter the square. The masters of lodges and their wardens left their lodges, and, with the proxies and their wardens, joined the grand lodge in the Church Aisle, when, after a short address from the Substitute Grand Master, the lodge was closed. The procession throughout was conducted with a propriety and regularity that left nothing to be desired. Every thing was arranged with most perfect decorum. To the officers commanding the military who lined the streets, not only the bodies forming the procession, but the public in

general, are highly indebted. It would be impossible to say enough of the order and precision of department which was preserved, mainly through their arrangements. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, on no occasion, perhaps, was there ever seen so immense a crowd of spectators. Every window was filled; every corner from which a view of the procession, as it moved along, could even partially be commanded, was crowded to excess. The streets, the Bridge, and front of the Register Office, formed one continued throng; and the Calton Hill, covered to the very summit, harmonized with the whole, and finished off the scene with admirable effect. There was, in short, nothing to regret; and it is pleasing to learn that, notwithstanding the great concourse of spectators, not the slightest accident occurred. The number of Masons in the procession was upwards of 2000."

On the 7th December 1815, the Parliamentary Commissioners for executing the splendid access to the city by the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, held a meeting for the purpose of deciding on the comparative merits of three plans and elevations for the Regent's Bridge and adjoining buildings, prepared under directions from the Commissioners by three eminent architects, when, "after maturely considering the designs, they unanimously resolved to adopt that furnished by Mr. Archibald Elliot, Architect, Carmarthen Street, Fitzroy Square, London." The name of the street was originally intended to have been "WELLINGTON STREET," but it was afterwards changed to that of "WATERLOO PLACE," and the bridge was named "THE REGENT BRIDGE." The houses of Waterloo Place are built upon several small arches, and the roadway of the bridge is formed by a number of reversed arches on each side, which support the rocky materials with which the space was filled up, and of which the road is formed. The great arch over the Low Calton is semicircular and 50 feet in width. At the north front it is 45 feet in height, and at the south front 54 feet 2 inches, the difference of height being occasioned by the ground declining to the south. The height of the north side of the arch from the Low Calton to the Street on the top of the bridge is 50 feet 9 inches, and at the south side 59 feet; the depth of the arch from north to south 82 feet 6 inches. The key-stone of this "magnificent arch of the Regent Bridge over the Low Calton" was fixed in on Saturday night, the 24th May 1817, at half-past nine o'clock. The purchase of the old property to open up the communication cost £52,000; but the building areas sold for the immense sum of £35,000, under contract that the "buildings must all be finished by Martinmas 1818." More than 100,000 cubic yards of rock had to be removed to bring the rock to a proper level; and the cost for gunpowder alone was upwards of £1000. The "Calton Burying-Ground" was cut through to a considerable depth, as the new road intersected it, and numerous bodies were removed for re-interment in that of the "New Calton Burying-Ground," at the south-east end of the Regent Road. On the *north side* of the street there was erected by a Joint-stock Company "The Waterloo Hotel, Tavern, and Reading-Room," at an expense of about £30,000, Mr. Charles Oman becoming lessee at a rent of 6 per cent. upon the whole outlay. On the *south side* the Government erected the "Stamp Office," and also the "New General Post Office." At the extremity of the north-east side of Waterloo Place the "Incorporation of the Calton" laid the foundation-stone of their new "CONVENING-HOUSE," on Friday the 27th October 1818. We learn that previous to the ceremony, "the procession assembled at Nelson's Monument, on the Calton Hill, whence it moved to the site of the intended building, at the end of the screen-wall opposite the New Jail, in the following order:—The Band of the 88th Regiment, the Moderator and Constables, preceded by their officer, the Architect and Contractor, Baron and Minister, three boys carrying the medals, Convener and two Key-Masters, Managers three and three, visitors and friends, Incorporation three and three, St. James's Lodge of Free Masons. On arriving at the place, the Constables of Calton formed a circle, to admit the Office-bearers and Lodge to lay the stone. After the ceremony, the procession returned to the place of assemblage, inverting the order in which they came. In the afternoon the company dined in Ferguson's Tavern, East Register Street." The building of this handsome hall was finished in May 1819, and is of the same height as the wall of the burying-ground, to which it forms an appropriate termination. The buildings in this fine street are executed in the Grecian style of architecture, in full accordance with the plans and design of Mr. Archibald Elliot, Architect. On Wednesday forenoon, the 18th August 1819, His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (husband of the lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales, who died 6th November 1817), and suite—who came that morning from the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale at Dunbar—opened the bridge, passing along in his travelling chariot and barouche, escorted by a party of the 10th Hussars. His Royal Highness entered the city by the new road along the Calton Hill, and we believe his was the first carriage that had passed along that road. This was Prince Leopold's first visit to Edinburgh. We learn that "the day being remarkably fine, a great number of ladies and gentlemen were on the Calton Hill and at the Regent Bridge, and an immense crowd was assembled in Princes and St. Andrew's Streets, who hailed his arrival at the London Hotel, St. Andrew Square, with the most enthusiastic cheers. A detachment from the 6th Foot, and a troop of the 10th Hussars, with the bands of the two regiments, were drawn up in front of the hotel. On His Royal Highness alighting from his carriage, the Right Hon. Kincaid Mackenzie, Lord Provost of the city, received him with the greatest politeness at the door of the hotel and conducted him into the house. The prince presented himself several times, and was repeatedly cheered by the populace, bowing to the multitude for the respect which they paid him. His Royal Highness was dressed in black, and wore the sash of the order of the Garter; he is tall and handsome, with a pensive countenance, and looked pale, probably from the fatigues of his journey. The Prince, accompanied by the Lord Provost, soon after his arrival went up to the Castle, which fired a royal salute on their alighting at the gate, and viewed everything worthy of inspection. He afterwards went to the Parliament House and the College. In the afternoon His Royal Highness entertained the Lord Provost, Major-General John Hope, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Gregory Way, Deputy Assistant-General, Sir James Douglas, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Sir Patrick Walker, Heritable Usher of the White Rod, the gentlemen of his suite, and several other gentlemen, with an elegant dinner, at his lodgings in the London Hotel. On Thursday His Royal Highness and suite dined with the Right Hon. Kincaid Mackenzie, the Lord Provost, at his house in Gayfield Square." The formation of this road and bridge may be deemed one of the most important of the various improvements of Edinburgh effected during the years 1814-19. The bridge is ornamented on the south and north by two open arches, supported by elegant columns of the Corinthian order. The entablature on the *north side* bears the inscription:—"The Regent's Bridge, commenced in the ever memorable year 1815. Sir John Marjoribanks, of Lees, M.P., Baronet, Lord Provost of the City. Archibald Elliot, Architect." On the *south side* the inscription is:—"Opened 18th August 1819 for the entrance of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg." In connection with this subject, it may be allowable to narrate the following circumstance as recorded in the "British Chronicle," 16th October 1819:—"Edinburgh.—The Caledonian Hunt and Edinburgh Races commenced running over Musselburgh Course on Monday, and closed this day. They were well attended, had the advantage of good weather, and afforded considerable sport. On this occasion, although the building of the street running along the Regent Bridge, called Waterloo Place, is not quite finished, the remaining part of the road running over the Calton Hill, and joining the old road near Jock's Lodge, being nearly complete, the Magistrates, with great propriety, ordered the road to be opened for the accommodation of the company going to the races; and this arrangement, besides, offered a high gratification to the public in general. Every day during the week the Calton Hill was covered with crowds of spectators, who assembled to see the return of the immense cavalcade of carriages, horsemen, and pedestrians, which daily crowded to Musselburgh; and these, on the other hand, were equally gratified to witness the enlivening spectacle which the assemblages on the hill afforded."

SIR JOHN MARJORIBANKS, of Lees, Baronet, M.P. for Berwickshire, was Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh during the years 1813-15. Besides his exertions in Parliament, he liberally assisted by his private purse in promoting plans for the improvement of the city of Edinburgh, and the citizens are much indebted for many of the improvements which were carried out during his reign in office. On Wednesday, 13th September 1815, being the last day of meeting of the Town Council, previous to the new elections, we learn "that Bailie Waugh took the opportunity of stating, in an address to Sir John Marjoribanks, the Lord Provost, now about to retire from office, the high sense which the Council entertained of the ability with which he had conducted the public business, and of the great respectability and splendour with which he had supported the dignity of the chair, during the period for which he had held the office of chief Magistrate of this city; as they considered it to be a matter of congratulation to the community, when a person, combining so many important qualifications, in point of rank in society, personal character, talents for business, and public spirit, was at the head of affairs in the metropolis of Scotland. He further alluded to the magnificent improvements and public works at present going on; in particular, the Regent's Bridge and Calton Hill Road, and to the parliamentary grant for finishing the College now in operation, all obtained through the Lord Provost's personal exertions; and concluded with moving, in which he was seconded by Convener Denholm, 'That Sir John Marjoribanks, the Lord Provost, be requested to sit for his picture, to be painted at full-length, in his robes of office, and placed in the Council Hall as a lasting memorial of the gratitude and esteem of the Council, with an inscription expressive of their sentiments, and containing a reference to the public works projected, began, or finished under his auspice when in office.' This motion was cordially and unanimously agreed to, and Sir John Marjoribanks, by whom any proposition of the kind was totally unexpected, in a reply, distinguished by its appropriateness and feeling, consented to the request of the Council." Sir John died 3rd February 1833.

LIX.—VIEW OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE LAWNMARKET, AND WEIGH-HOUSE, TOP OF THE WEST BOW, 1817.

THIS PICTURESQUE VIEW of the west end of the south side of the Lawnmarket is interesting from its representation of the large timber-fronted tenement, with its

overhanging stories and lookern (lookout) windows, situated at the top of the east side of the West Bow. Dr. Daniel Wilson, in his "Memorials of Edinburgh," 1848, remarks, that "At the corner of the Lawnmarket is an antique fabric, reared ere Newton's law of gravitation was dreamt of, and seeming rather like one of the mansions of Laputa, whose builders had discovered the art of constructing houses from the chimney tops downwards! A range of slim wooden posts sustains a pile that at every successive storey shoots further into the street, until it bears some resemblance to an inverted pyramid. It is, nevertheless, a fine example of an old burgher dwelling. The gables and eaves of its north front are richly carved, and the whole forms a remarkably striking specimen, the finest that now remains, of an ancient *timber-land*." This large building was condemned by the city authorities, and nearly entirely demolished in February 1878. The authorities having removed the materials thereof, with the exception of the small shops on the under floor or street flat, were prevented from going forward with their operations by the proprietors thereof, who took objections to their proceedings. In connection with these proceedings we give the subjoined quotation, extracted from the "*Scotsman Newspaper*," of Saturday, 26th March 1881, viz. :—"Question as to Waste and Ruinous Property.—Yesterday (Friday), an action at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal for the city was heard before the Assessor to the Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court, Mr. Keir, Advocate, under section 171 of the new Police Act, which provides that if any house or building shall become waste or ruinous, and being held by two or more owners cannot be rebuilt or disposed of to advantage without the consent of all the persons interested therein, the Court may, on the application of the Procurator-Fiscal, order such house to be valued, and give each then option to buy or sell to others their respective interests. The tenement in question is at the corner of Lawnmarket and West Bow, and all the proprietors were willing to have the property rebuilt, but the owners of two shops *still occupied*. The Question to be determined was whether *the shops being occupied* could be designed *waste and ruinous*. The Assessor held that the shops in question did not come under the Act."

The Weigh-House was "the standard place of weights used for the public weighing of goods, and which was resorted to in all cases of dispute." The ground on which it stood was granted to the inhabitants of Edinburgh by King David II. in 1352. The Original Weigh-House, which was adorned with a beautiful spire and clock, is supposed to have been built as a substitute for the "Tron or public beam for weighing," which formerly stood in the High Street in the early part of the seventeenth century." In 1650 Cromwell, after the siege of the Castle of Edinburgh, gave orders to clear away the neighbouring obstructions that had afforded shelter to him and his soldiers in their approaches during the siege. John Nicol, in his "Diary of Public Occurrences, 1650-1667," issued by the "Bannatyne Club," in 1836, informs us that "considering that the Wey-house of Edinburgh was ane great impediment to the schottis of the Castell, the samyn being biggit on the hie calsey; thairfoir, to remove that impediment, General Cromwell gaif ordouris for demolisching of the Wey-house; and upone the last day of December 1650, the Englisches began the work, and tuik doun the stepill of it that day, and so continued till it wes raised." We learn from the same authority, of the re-edification of this building after the restoration:—"The Wey-hous, quhilk wes demoleist by that traitour Cromwell, at his incuming to Edinburgh, eftir the feght of Dunbar, began now to be re-edified in the end of August 1660, but far inferior to the former condition." Between the years 1672-1677 the spire and clock were taken down. In 1745 the Pretender having entered Edinburgh in triumph, the Highland army immediately kept guard at the Weigh-house and other avenues to the Castle, and in a few days orders were given to the guard here to cut of all intercourse with the Castle. The Governor dreading a want of provisions, sent to the Lord Provost, intimating, that unless a free communication between the City and Castle was preserved, he should be obliged to dislodge the Weigh-house guard with artillery. A deputation was thereupon sent to the Pretender, stating the danger with which the City was threatened; he answered by expressing his concern at the barbarity of bringing distress upon the City, for what it was not in his power to prevent. Deputies waited on the Governor of the Castle and obtained a respite from the cannonading for a few days; but a sentry of the Pretender's army in the meantime firing at some people who were carrying provisions to the garrison, a sharp attack was commenced, which did considerable damage to the buildings, and killed many of the citizens; this induced the chevalier to take off the blockade of the Castle, and the firing was then discontinued. The whole edifice which had long been regarded as an incumbrance to the street, was, in virtue of an Act of Parliament, demolished, and its removal hastened by the necessity of opening the street to its full width previous to the visit of King George IV. to the Castle, which took place on the 22d August 1822. The few emblems that distinguished this homely piece of architecture were lost in their short transit from the Castle-hill to the Council Chambers, having doubtless been arrested in their progress by some keen antiquarian. Several balls shot from the guns of the Castle in 1745, were found embedded in its western end.

LX.—VIEW OF THE SOUTH-SIDE OF THE HIGH STREET, FROM STEVENLAW'S CLOSE TO THE PARLIAMENT CLOSE, 1818.

The interest attached to this View is, that it truly represents that portion of the High Street which extended from near Hunter's Square to that of the entrance to the Parliament Close or Square, showing very distinctly those parts of it which were destroyed by fire in the months of June and November 1824, and of that large tenement which was afterwards designated "The Salamander Land," from the circumstance of its having withstood the fires on both sides of it intact.

The Great Fire.—"The year 1824 will be a memorable one in the annals of Edinburgh. The fire in June 1824, which, beginning at the Royal Bank Close, destroyed the house on the upper part of the south side of the High Street, and the eastern angle of the Parliament Square, was followed on the 15th and 16th of November by a conflagration, which laid the fairest part of the principal street of the Old Town in ruins, and totally destroyed the Parliament Square, except the buildings connected with the Scottish House of Parliament—besides having nearly annihilated half a dozen closes, or narrow lanes, reaching from the High Street to the Cowgate. On Monday evening, the 15th November, about 10 o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the second floor of a house at the head of the Old Assembly Close, and about 11 o'clock the whole house, consisting of six floors, and forming the eastern wing of one of the most imposing buildings in the High Street, was in a blaze. Efforts were now directed to save the houses to the west; for though the wind was from the south-west, yet the tenement on the east, being of comparatively recent erection, and divided from the burning house by a strong party wall, seemed in less danger. But the progress of the flames was uncontrollable, and spreading westward from the back of the building, the narrow access to which precluded the employment of engines in that direction, soon after twelve, the whole range up to Borthwick's Close was in a blaze. The building to the westward, in which the Courant Office was situated, was the next prey of the flames. Fire was observed in the upper floor of this house about two o'clock; and now, when it was too late, it was resolved to attempt its extinction, by leading up a pipe from an engine to the high roof of the adjacent house on the west, a measure which promised eventual success. But the pipe, when raised up, was found to be broken; and what might have saved this building, had it been applied in time, only served, like all the efforts of this night and morning, to show the strong necessity for better apparatus, and a body more organized, to act with efficacy in similar calamities. The fire descended with uncontrollable fury, and about five o'clock the upper part of the front wall fell inward. While the fire was thus raging in the front houses, those connected with them on the south side, and forming narrow lanes, or *closes*, down the steep declivity to the Cowgate, were not more fortunate. To give any assistance here was impossible, from the nature of the confined passages, inaccessible to engines, and dangerous from the falling portions of the shattered tenements. Three men, it is said, were killed by the fall of some of the ruins in Conn's Close. In the Assembly Close, distinguished from many others by its neatly laid pavement, and its more ample breadth, and known as a place of fashionable resort before the New Town existed, was destroyed the Old Assembly Hall—the two under floors of a large building, with arched windows to the south—and several smaller houses. In Borthwick's Close, and the Old Fishmarket, the fire extended nearly half-way down to the Cowgate. The extent of this alarming fire—the fearful rapidity of its progress—its contiguity to the buildings destroyed in June, and a feeling of general alarm, more universally excited than was ever before witnessed, drew crowds to the High Street, on the morning of Tuesday, to view the extent of the devastation. The engines were still directed to the smoking ruins, and flakes of burnt materials, raised by the wind, were falling thick in all the adjacent streets. Business was, in a great measure, suspended, and most of the shops in the High Street were shut. Matters were in this state, when, about half-past eleven, some wandering eye discovered flames playing about the balustrade and cornice of the steeple of the Tron Church. An alarm was immediately given that the Tron Church was on fire, which spread with the rapidity of lightening over the whole city. The fire, it is believed, had originated from the flight of embers carried by the wind, which was from the west, lodging about the wooden balustrade. The steeple of the Tron Church, at least the stone part of it, rose in the form of a square tower, and above the masonry the spire was formed of wood, originally intended to be covered with copper, but which, in the necessities of the city, was replaced by lead, as the cheaper metal. It must have made considerable progress before it attracted attention, for, in less than an hour, all that was consumable was consumed. The flames ascended from the balustrade, as the heat melted the leaden covering—the lighter parts of the wood-work speedily gave way—and for nearly quarter of an hour, the four angular ribs were seen in marked profile through the ascending flames. In this interval, a dark coloured mass was seen to fall from the centre. It was the bell, put up in the year 1673, at the expense of 1490 merks eight shillings Scots. Pinnacle after pinnacle fell, and before one o'clock nothing of the steeple remained but the square tower. Endeavours were now made to save the body of the church, and by the exertions of the firemen and others, and the powerful assistance of an engine

from Leith Fort, this was happily in a great measure accomplished, without any serious accident, though not without much danger. The crowd now gradually dispersed, at least the greater portion, and the fire-engines returned to their former stations at the still smoking ruins of the morning. Before night, the limits of the devastation seemed to be completely ascertained, and no further danger contemplated. On the evening of Tuesday the 16th, however, soon after ten o'clock, flames were discovered bursting from the windows of the top story of the house in the Parliament Square, part of which had been recently fitted up for the accommodation of the Jury Court, and the drum again sounded the direful alarm of fire. This house was remarkable as being the highest building in Edinburgh, and farther, as having been built on the site of a building of no less than fifteen floors, which was destroyed, along with all the other buildings on the south and east sides, in a memorable fire which happened in 1700. The alarm of the neighbourhood, and of all, at this new and dreadful alarming conflagration,—which, being at a considerable distance to windward of the former fire, gave no room to connect the one with the effects of the other,—amounted almost to despair. To the west, one house alone intervened between it and the buildings of the Exchequer, the Parliament House, and the Public Libraries; and the houses in the eastern angle, in one of which was the office of the Water Company, were partly occupied as business chambers and partly as dwelling-houses. In none of these could the inmates feel secure, after witnessing the rapidity and the extent of the fire of Monday; and, accordingly, whatever was moveable was attempted to be removed, with all the speed and all the confusion which terror of life could inspire. A similar alarm occasioned the greater part of the possessors of houses eastward, down the line of the High Street to Hunter's Square, to remove their most valuable property; for, judging from the effects of the previous fire, and from the direction and strength of the wind, it was by no means an impossible event that they might be sharers in the calamity. From the floor in which it had originated the fire descended gradually to the floors below. The height was too great for engines to be serviceable; and as the flames descended, and additional materials came within reach, it increased to an uncontrollable conflagration. From the chambers of the Auditor of the Court of Session it descended to the large hall occupied by the Jury Court, and from thence, the buildings being connected at the angle of the Square, proceeded northwards, along the eastern range, to the house which was partially damaged by the fire in June. Much of the property, and all the books and papers belonging to the Joint Stock Water Company and others were saved, before the fire had spread in this direction. The whole of the east and part of the south side of the Square, was, about five o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, one continuous blaze—flames rushing out at every window; and rising from the top in showers of burning embers, which were wafted by the wind, now blowing a perfect hurricane, in arched streams over the property eastward, as far as the South Bridge. From the Cowgate and high ground on the opposite side, which was crowded with spectators, the scene was of terrific grandeur."

THERE was published for the benefit of the sufferers a series of "Eight Engravings of the Ruins occasioned by the great Fire in Edinburgh on the 15th, 16th, and 17th November 1824," etched by W. H. Lizars, from Drawings by Sir James Hall of Dunglas, oblong folio.

LXI.—VIEW OF THE SOUTH AND WEST FRONTS OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE BUILDINGS, WITH THE SOUTH SIDE OF SAINT GILES' CHURCH, 1822.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, in which the Supreme Courts of Law are held, was begun to be built in the year 1632, and completed in 1640, at an expense of £11,600, of which sum £4,660 was raised by subscription, and the remainder advanced by the city. In the year 1807 it was resolved to improve the buildings for the Supreme Courts. A plan for these improvements was accordingly made out by Mr. Robert Reid, Architect, and the alterations on the old Parliament House began by the erection of a court room and apartments for the Barons of Exchequer, and the whole front of the ancient building was faced up, and covered by an open arcade in the Grecian style of architecture. The only part of the original building which remains is the great hall where the Scottish Parliament met. This fine hall extends 122 feet in length and 49 in breadth, and has a beautiful oaken floor and roof, the latter arched and supported by abutments, with gilded knobs, and elegantly finished.

THE VIEW OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF ST. GILES' CHURCH displays its appearance after the various small booths or shops, which were in the occupation of jewellers and engravers—to the great deformity of that sacred structure—had been removed in the year 1818. The interior of this venerable building has been undergoing "the process of renewal according to the best style of art," under the direction of Mr. William Hay, Architect, Hill Street, Edinburgh, chiefly at the expense of Dr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS of Glenormiston, who published, in 1879, an interesting and instructive work, entitled, "Story of St. Giles' Cathedral Church, Edinburgh," 8vo, with a plan and fine woodcuts.—*Note*, THE ORIGINAL DRAWING of this Plate is *unfinished*.

LXII.—VIEW OF THE STEEPLE OF SAINT GILES' CHURCH FROM THE EAST, 1828.

LXIII.—VIEW OF THE STEEPLE OF SAINT GILES' CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH, 1828.

THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES when first founded is uncertain. In 1359 David II. by his Charter under the Great Seal, confirmed to the Chaplain officiating at the altar of St. Katherine's Chapel in the parish Church of St. Giles, all the lands of Upper Merchiston, which had been gifted by Roger Hog, Burgess of Edinburgh. The next mention made of it is in the year 1380, when a contract was made between the Provost of Edinburgh and several masons to vault or arch over a certain part of the said church. In 1385 Richard II. invaded Scotland, and took possession of Edinburgh, and after an occupation of five days, committed the city to the flames. St. Giles' Church perished in the conflagration. All that remained of the building were the entrance porch, a part of the choir and nave, with the heavier portions that formed the base of the spire. In 1387 the civic authorities made strenuous efforts to reconstruct the church. They entered into a contract for the building thereof, and it is understood that the reparation was completed early in 1394. In 1462 considerable additions to or repairs on the church seem to have been in operation. In 1571 Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, the Governor of Edinburgh Castle, placed a military force and a battery on the roof of the steeple of St. Giles, to keep the citizens in awe. In 1585 we learn that "the clock belonging to the Abbey Church of Lindores, in Fifeshire, was bought for the sum of £55 Scots, to be put up in the steeple, and that in 1599 "THE TOWER of it was used as a common prison, but the prisoners having damaged the roof, the Town-Council discharged it from being used for this purpose ever after." In 1648 the Crown of the steeple being sorely decayed the Common Council ordered it to be rebuilt on the model of the older tower, which being accomplished, the present graceful and beautiful Crown Tower, which forms so striking a feature not only of the church but of the town, is 161 feet in height. It is adorned and enriched with open figured stone-work, resembling the ornaments that enrich the circlet of an imperial crown. From each side and each corner of the Tower rises a slip of stone-work, which meeting in the top with that which springs from the opposite side, forms four arches intersecting each other, and completing the figure of an Imperial Crown, the top of which terminates in a pointed spire. No record preserves to us the names of those who designed the ancient Parish Church of St. Giles. —*Note*, THE ORIGINALS of these TWO DRAWINGS are *unfinished*.

CRITICAL NOTICES

OF THE

"FORTY-SIX" DRAWINGS OF OLD EDINBURGH

INCLUDED IN THIS VOLUME.

I.—*From the "SCOTSMAN," Edinburgh, 3rd October* 1879.

THE Art Committee of the Edinburgh Merchant Company, of which Mr. James Roy is convener, has been engaged upon a piece of work in which all who take interest in the successive changes that have produced the present aspect of our ancient city will recognise an important public service. We refer to the arrangement, in such a form as may render them available for reference, of a curious series of China ink drawings which have long lain neglected in the archives of Gillespie's Hospital. The treasure in question formed part of a bequest made to the Governors of the Hospital in 1869 by Mrs. Sime, widow of the Rev. John Sime, in accordance, as the will of the testatrix indicated, with the wishes of her late husband. Mr. Sime was a native of Edinburgh, being the son of David Sime, teller in the British Linen Bank, who would seem to have lived, at the time of his birth, at the top of Johnstone's Close, Lawnmarket. Apprenticed, in the first instance, to the law, he afterwards turned his thoughts to the Church, and having been licensed by the Presbytery of Haddington, and served for some time as assistant to the minister of Pittenweem, Fifeshire, he subsequently filled for many years in his native city the office of chaplain to the Magdalene Asylum, Canongate, as also to Trinity Hospital, whose building at the foot of Leith Wynd was removed in 1846 to make way for the North British Railway. Mr. Sime was evidently a man of antiquarian turn, to whom the relics of old Edinburgh, which he saw rapidly disappearing from before his eyes, were objects of affectionate interest. Early in life he had made a model of St. Giles' Church, with the Krames, Tolbooth, Parliament Square, and other surrounding buildings, which, in 1861, he exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, and which is said to be now in the Museum of that Society. It was no doubt in pursuance of this taste that he collected the drawings of ancient buildings which formed by no means the least valuable part of the property ultimately bequeathed to the Gillespie Governors. A number of these—delightfully artistic renderings by William Scott Douglas, engraver, Edinburgh, of notable features of Trinity Hospital—have been for some time on view among the art treasures of the Merchant Company's Hall; and there, we understand, a place will probably be found for the goodly volume containing the less artistic, but no less interesting series, to which we now propose to call attention. These drawings, forty-six in number, have been carefully overhauled and mounted under the immediate supervision of Mr. T. G. Stevenson, who has likewise drawn up a Catalogue of their subjects, and an account of their history so far as known. They bear internal evidence of having all been done by the same hand, though who the draughtsman may have been, Mr. Stevenson, after diligent inquiry, professes himself unable to ascertain. Executed apparently with the pencil in China ink, they have no pretension to the qualities of light and shade which are necessary to pictorial effect. On the other hand, there may be noted throughout an attention to topographical accuracy and architectural detail which renders them perhaps more valuable as historical records than would have been drawings of the same subjects in the free, imaginative style of a Turner. So exact, indeed, is, generally speaking, the treatment of buildings, that one is half inclined to suspect the artist must have been an architect by profession. Where he has attempted to deal with bits of natural scenery, the lack of pictorial power is at once perceptible; but even in these cases objects have been got into their proper relative positions; and one is thus enabled perfectly to realise the former appearance of places now changed almost beyond the possibility of recognition. Ranging over the period between 1796 and 1828, the drawings not only preserve for us many features of the city which have since utterly disappeared, but also show in actual progress some of the improvements by which great changes of local physiognomy were brought about. Among those relating to the Old Town, we noted a view of the picturesque porch of Holyrood Abbey, removed more than a hundred years ago. A drawing of the old city guard-house, as it stood on the High Street up to the year 1786, conjures up reminiscences of the quaint corps that used to be responsible for the enforcement of law and order. Several views of St. Giles and its surroundings enable one to conceive of the venerable church as it stood before the lamentable Burn restoration, and to trace the steps by which the Krames, Creech's book-shop, and the Tolbooth, with its grim gallows platform at the west end, gradually gave place to the present order of things. In like manner the transformation wrought in another important district by the construction of Waterloo Place, with Regent Bridge and Road, the opening up of the higher end of Broughton, and the introduction of the North British Railway and building of the new Post Office, can be clearly made out from another set of drawings, which present, among other now vanished buildings, the old Theatre-Royal in Shakespeare Square, the Orphan's Hospital, and Lady Glenorchy's Church. Then there are views indicating how the present University Buildings gradually supplanted the old houses about the Kirk of Field, how the neighbourhood of Bristo and Teviot Row looked when the City Poorhouse occupied ground now covered with dwelling-houses, the south side of Castle Hill before the formation of Johnston Terrace, and our leading New Town thoroughfare, when a rope-walk flourished in the centre of what is now West Princes Street Gardens. Such are but a few of the landmarks of local history preserved in these interesting drawings, which, we should think, require only to be known to ensure cordial support for a proposal understood to have been mooted, that the Hospital Governors should be requested to assent to their reproduction.

II.—*From the "ARCHITECT," London, 11th October* 1879.

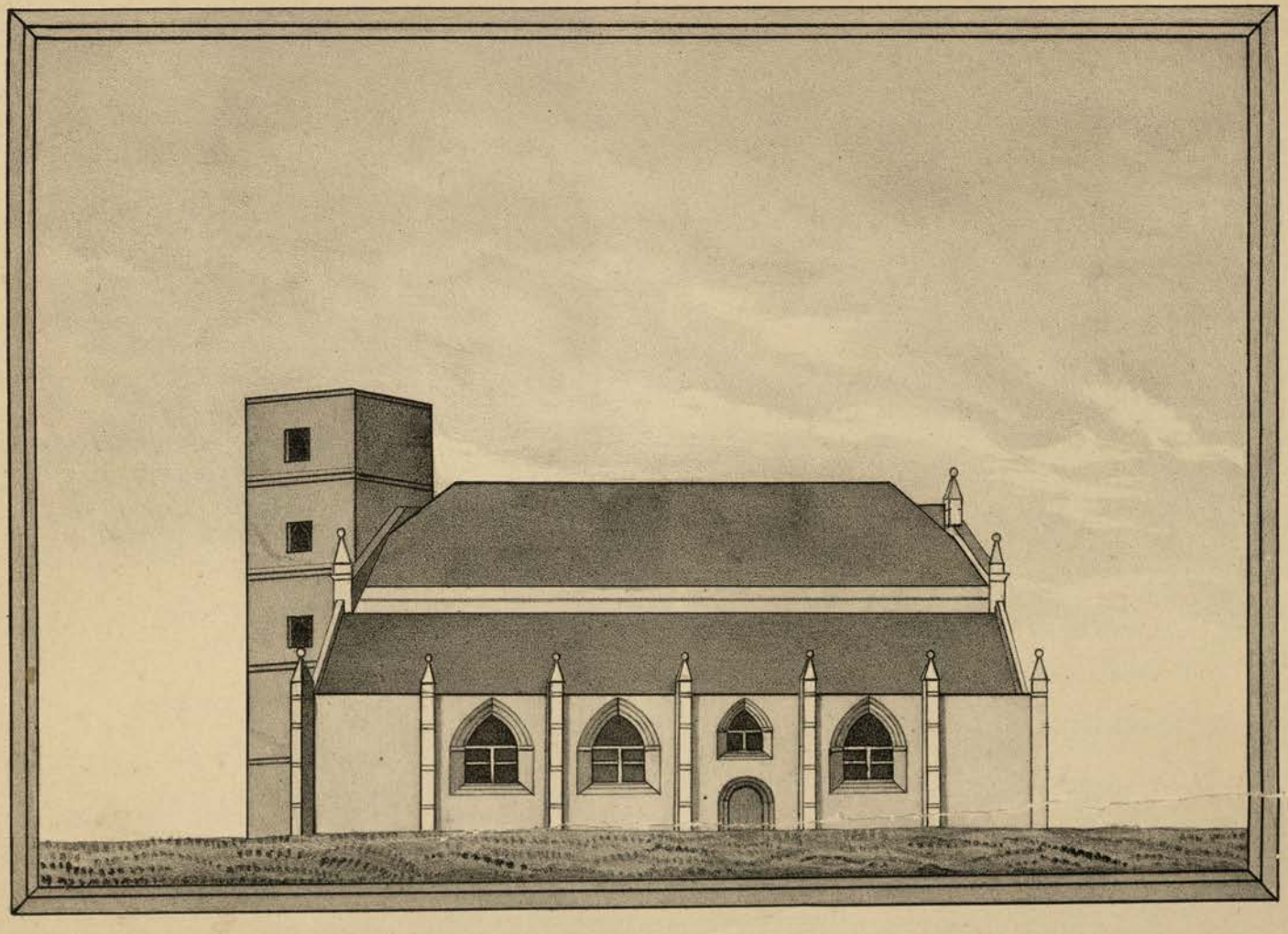
THE Edinburgh Merchant Company having obtained a Collection of Drawings of Old Edinburgh, have lately been engaged in arranging them. The drawings once belonged to the Rev. John Sime, Antiquary, who, like Mr. Gardner and Grace in London, secured representations of many buildings and other relics of Edinburgh, which have been since demolished.

Several of the drawings relate to the period between 1796 and 1828, when Scott and other worthies made the Northern Metropolis famous, and before the days when the city was transformed by improvements. People who are competent to give an opinion say that the views are remarkable for their accuracy, and that nothing was sacrificed to the picturesque. Works of the kind are simply priceless, and it is satisfactory to find that they have been secured by a public corporation.

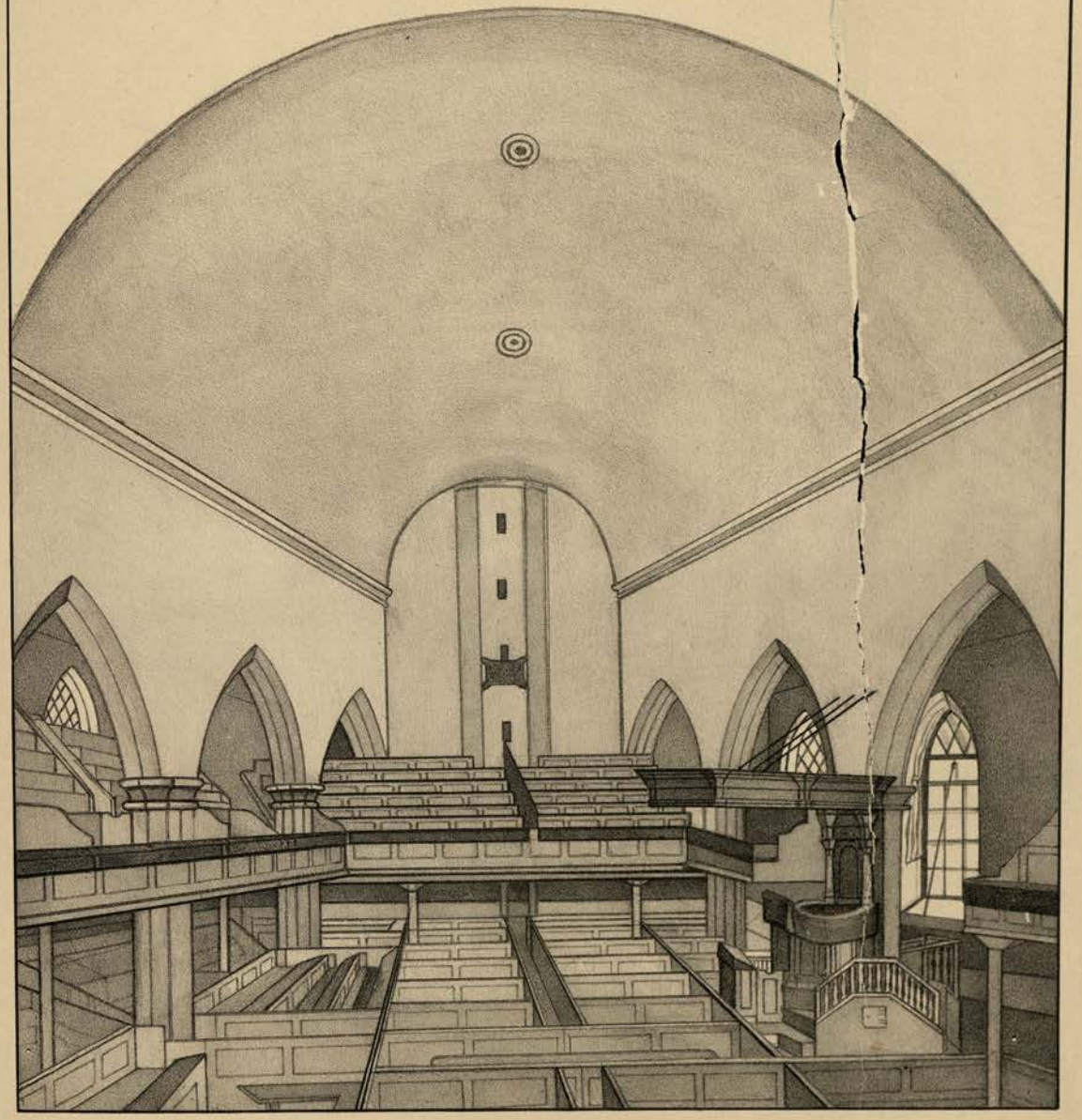
III.—*From the "ACADEMY," London, 18th October* 1879.

THE Picturesque Buildings in Old Edinburgh have been fruitful in subjects for the pencil of artists, and have been illustrated in many interesting volumes, from Dr. Daniel Wilson's Memorials to that sumptuous folio, recently published, of lithographs from the Sketches of the late James Drummond, R.S.A. We understand that there is a prospect of another work of this nature being issued, consisting of reproductions from a series of forty-six drawings in China ink, which have been recently unearthed among the archives of Gillespie's Hospital, and arranged and described by order of the Merchant Company. They were bequeathed to the institution some ten years ago by the widow of the Rev. John Sime, a clergyman of antiquarian tastes, who held the post of Chaplain to the Magdalene Asylum and Trinity Hospital, two old-world charities of the city. The subjects of the drawings are treated architecturally with much precision, but with little feeling for picturesqueness; they seem to be all by one hand, but the artist is unknown. Their interest is antiquarian rather than artistic; they represent many historic buildings that have been demolished, and have a distinct value as records of the aspect of the city at the end of the last and beginning of the present century.

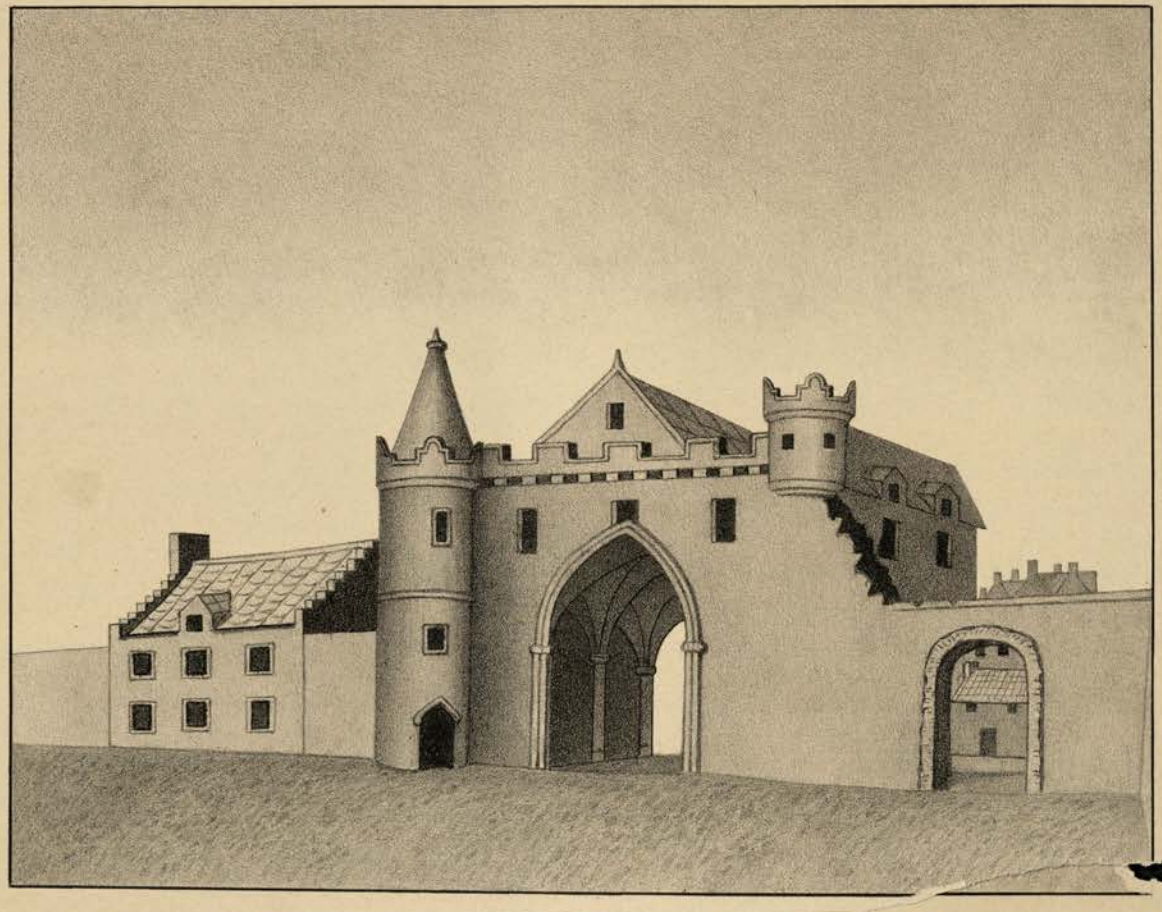
EDINBURGH: PRINTED BY R. SYME AND SON.



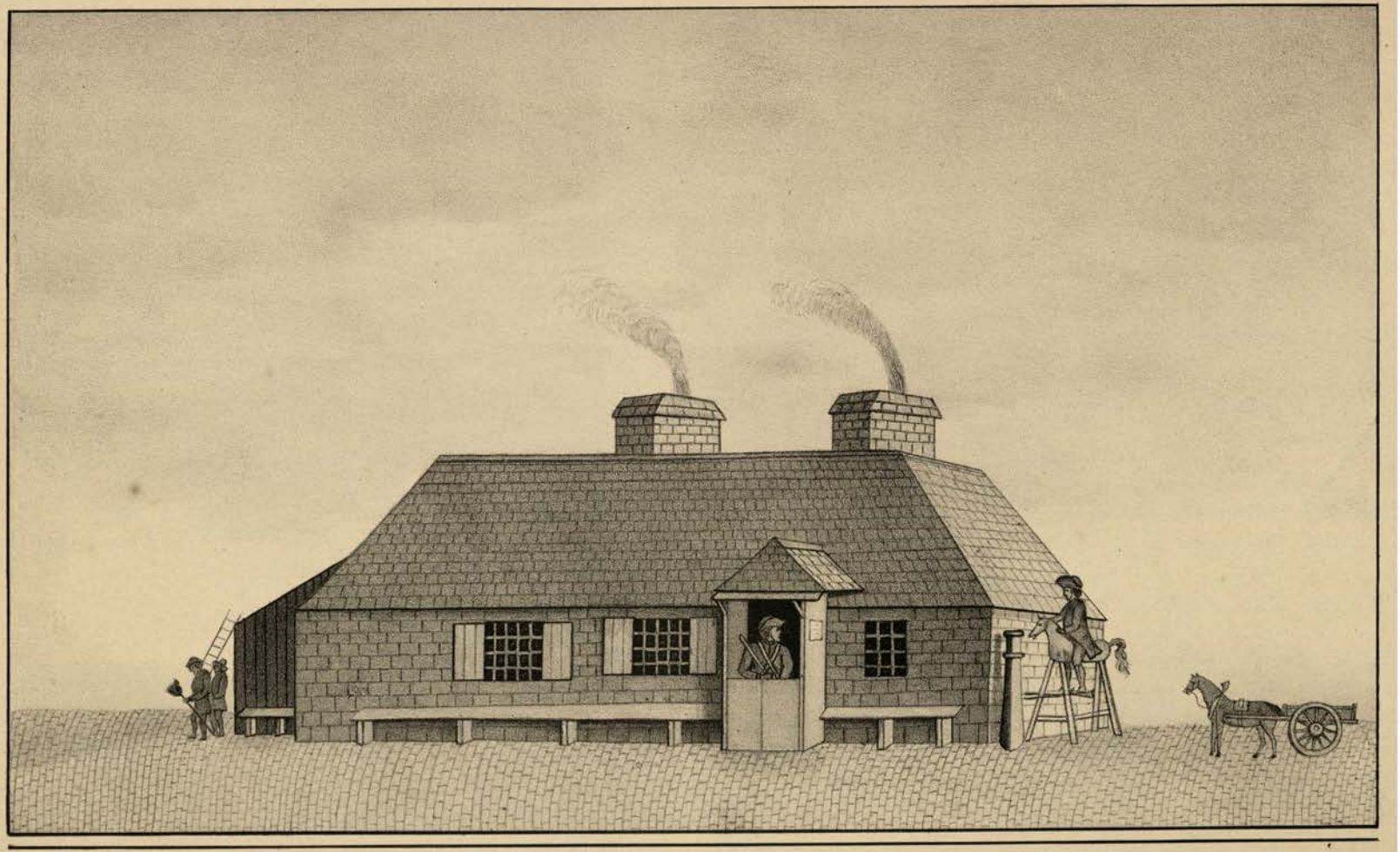
Old Gray Friars Church, 1717.



Interior of the New Gray Friars Church 1721

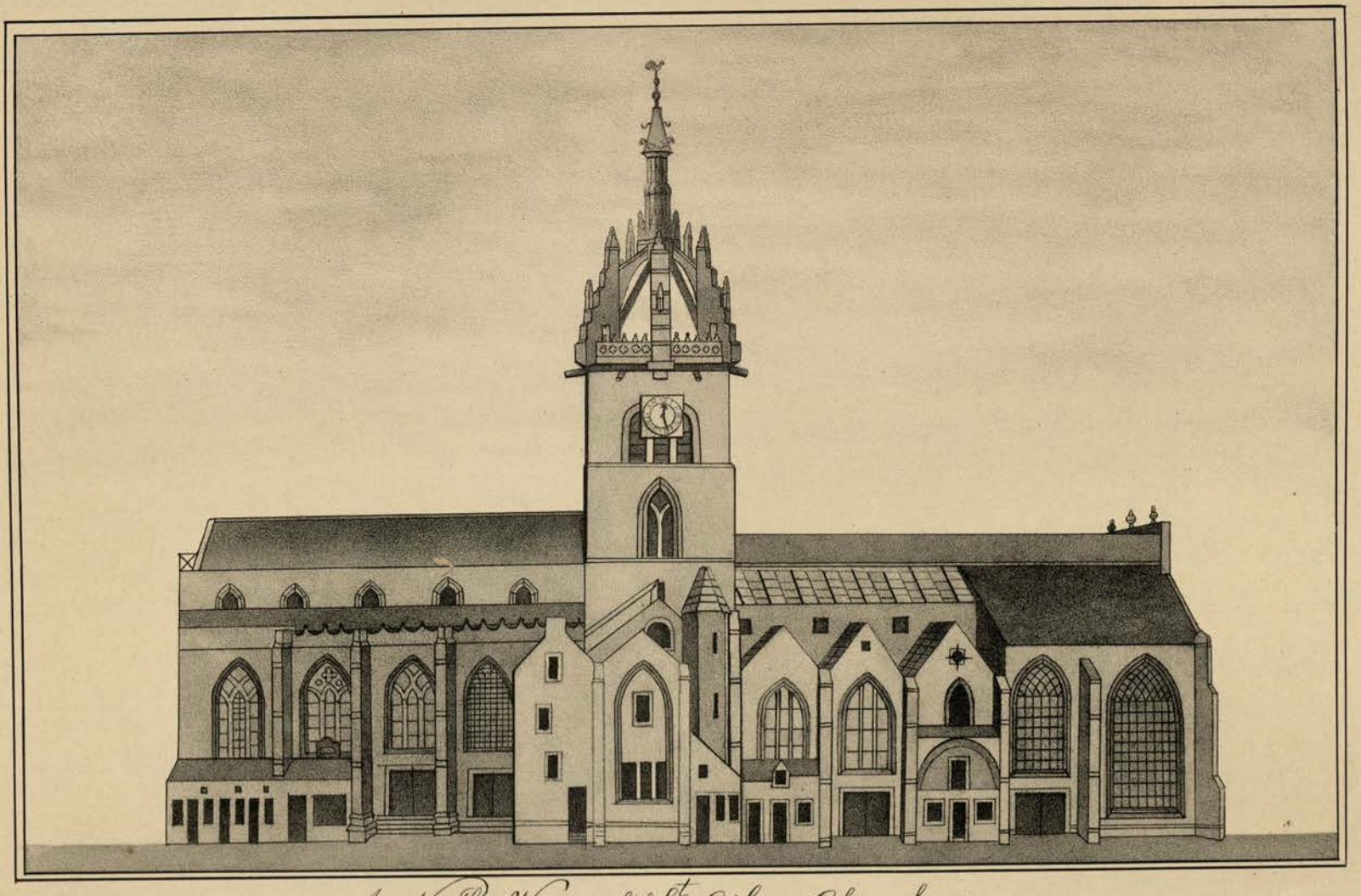


East View of the Porch of Holyrood House Abbey. 1753.

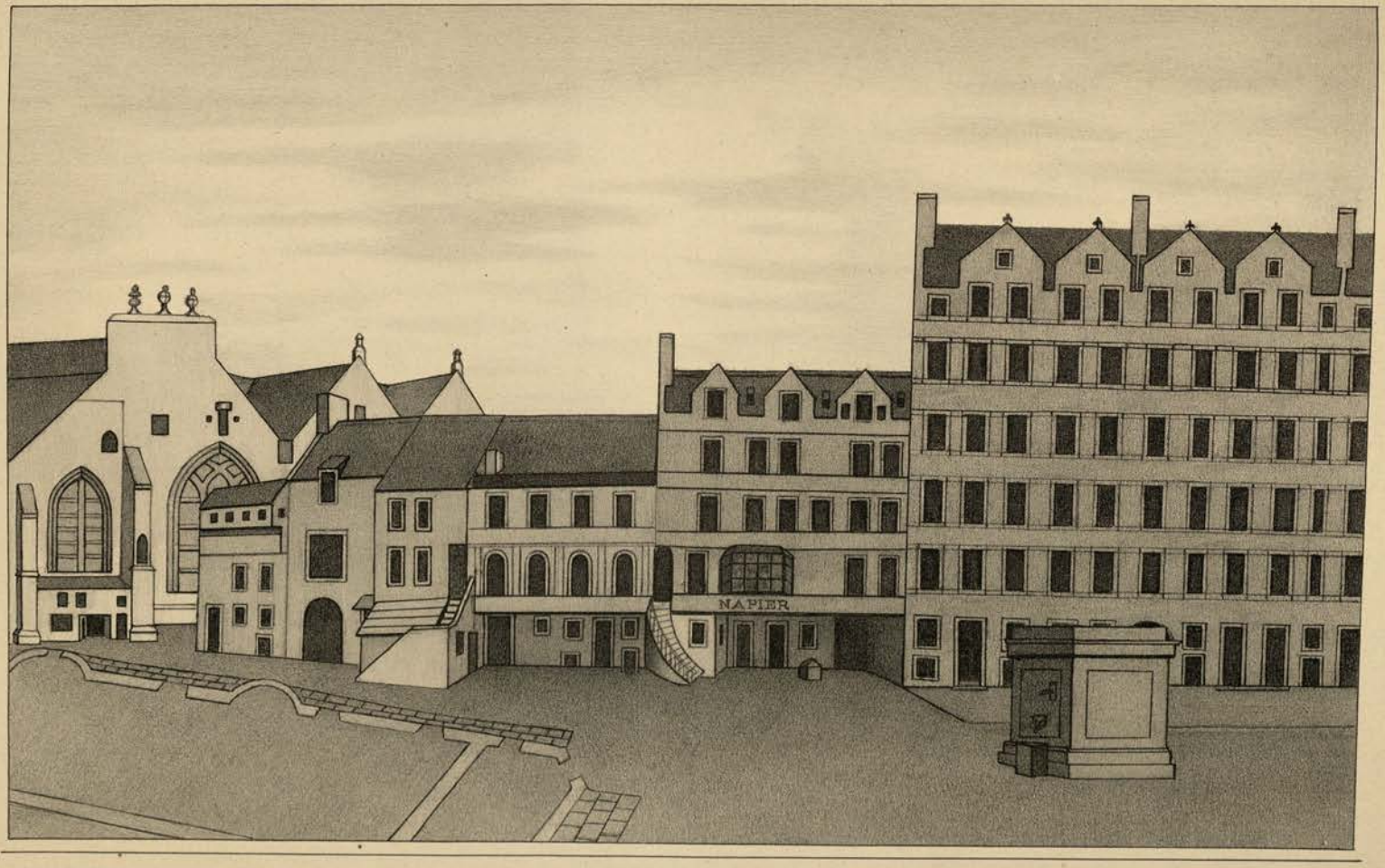


The Old City Guard of Edinburgh, as it Stood in 1786.

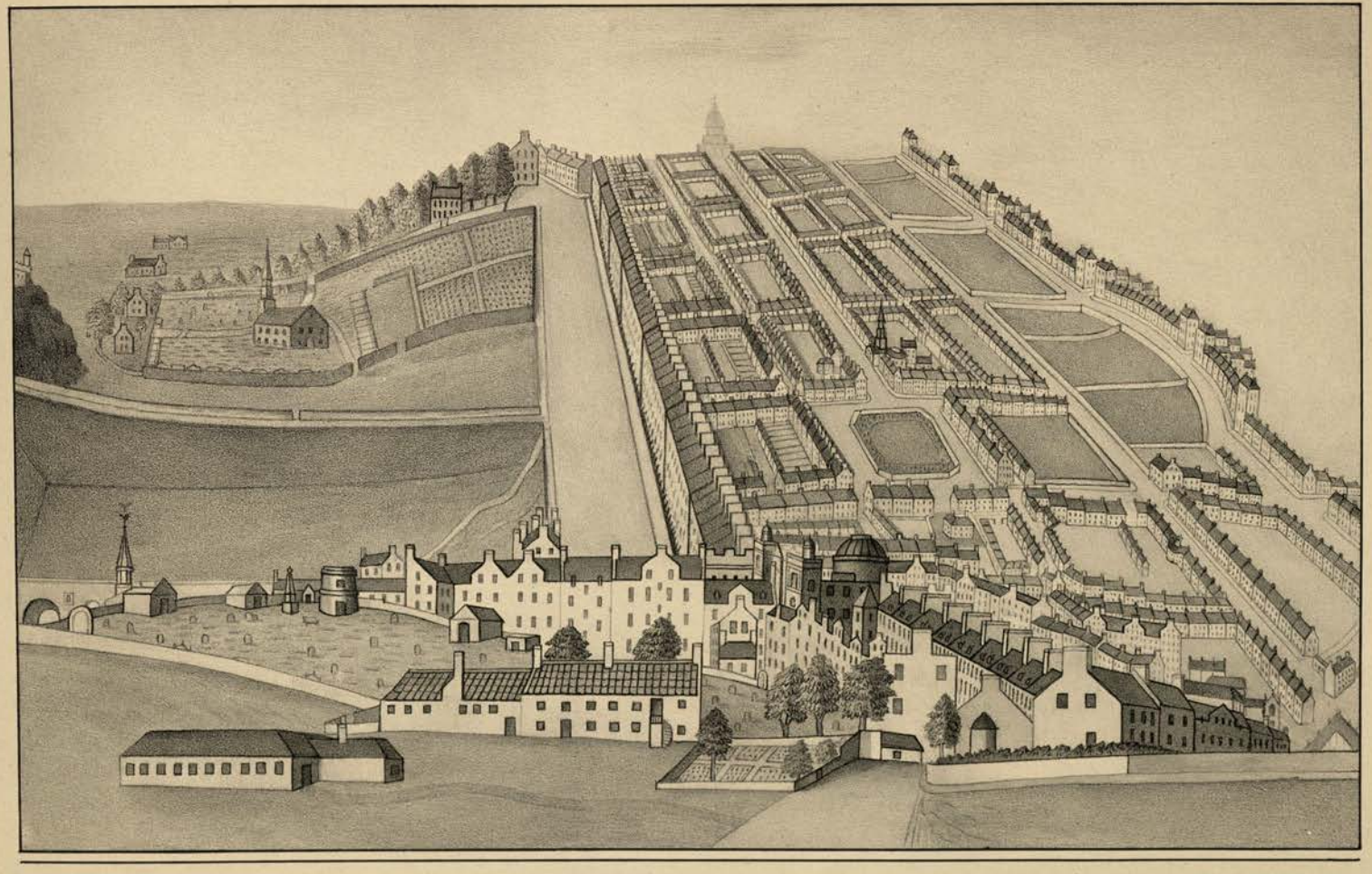
A Birds Eye View of St. Giles's Church
with the Council Chamber and Remains of the Gold Smith Hall
1796



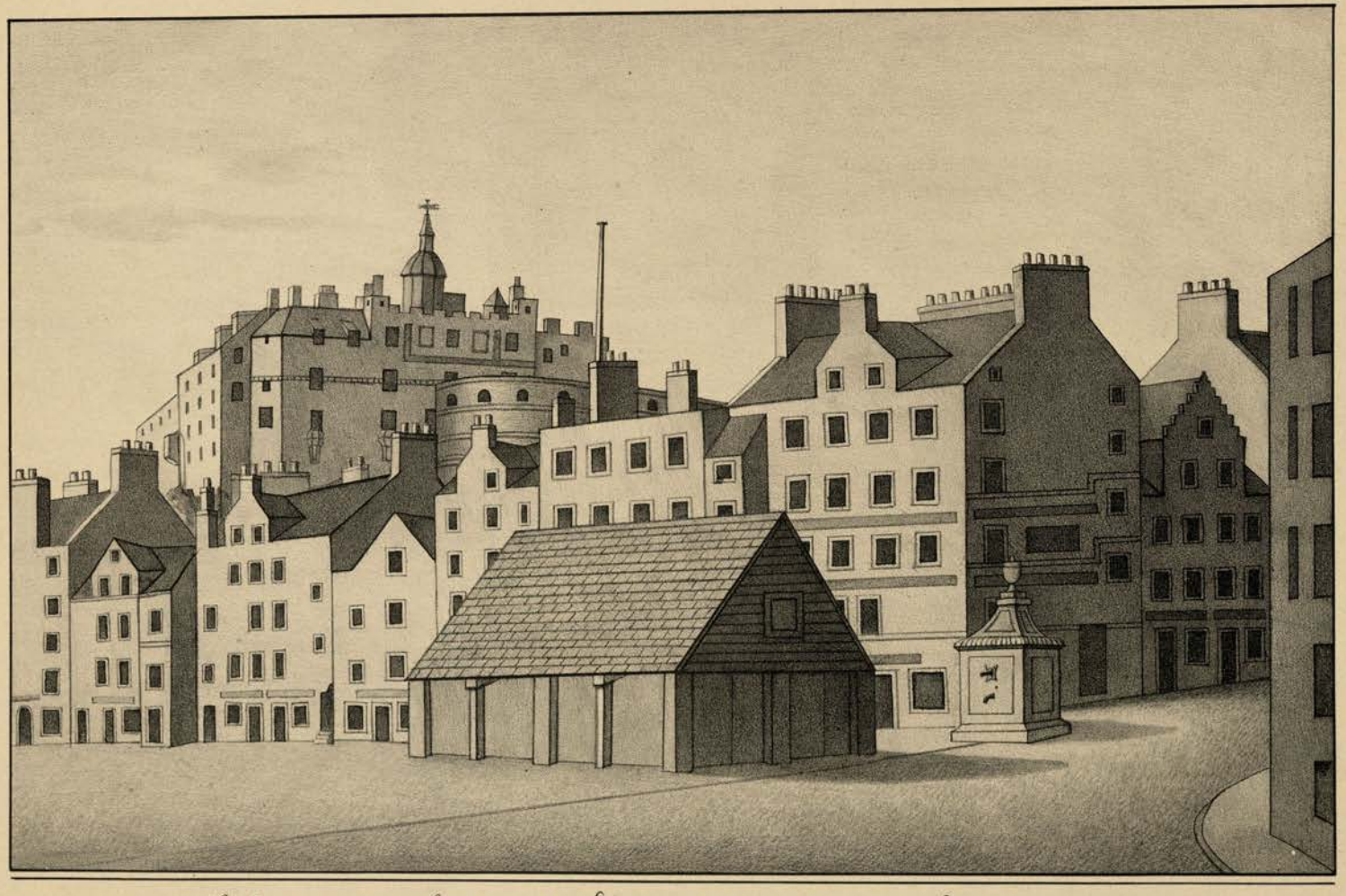
A North View of St. Giles's Church. 1803.



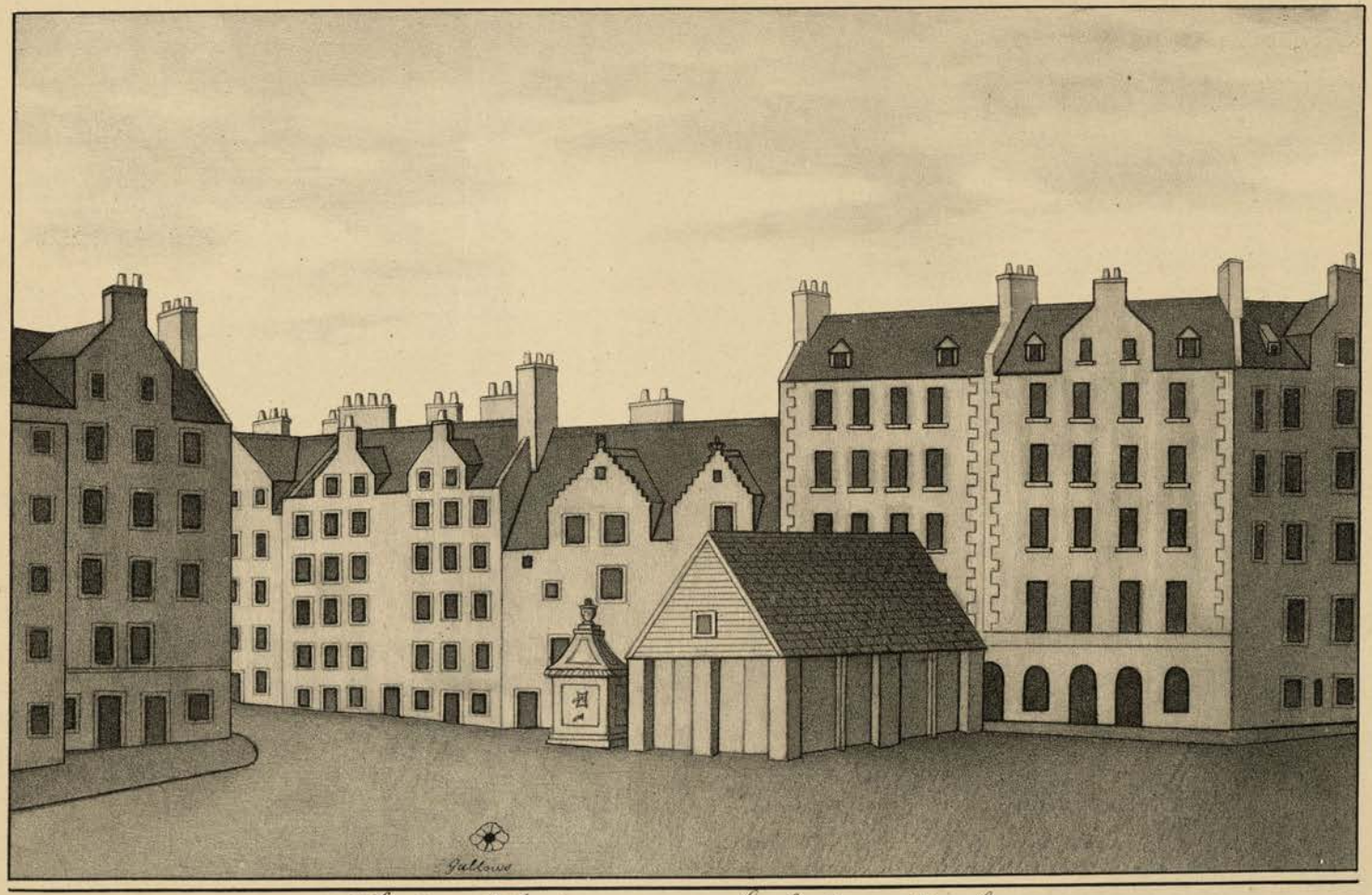
The Buildings at the Head of Bess Wynd, Forresters. and Turks Clefs.
With the Seat of the Tolbooth. 1803



A Birds Eye View of the Calton Burying Ground. with Princes Street. 1814.



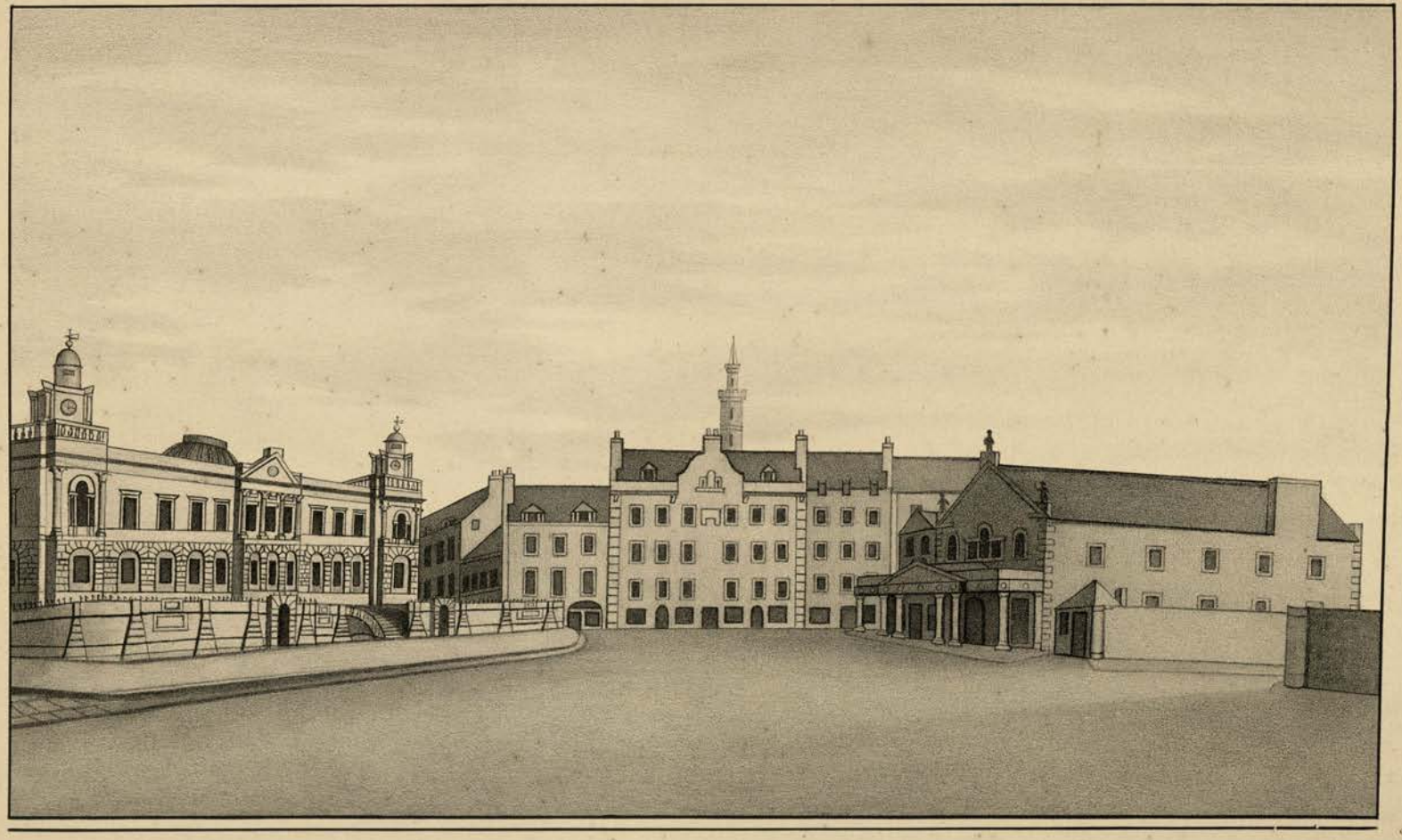
The Corn Market and Well at the foot of the West Bow 1814.



The Foot of the West Bow with the Corn Market

The Corn Market was 20 Paces in Length and 10 Paces in Breadth Purchased by Bailie Neil Ryrie for £43. & taken down on Monday 15th and Tuesday 16th Augt. 1814

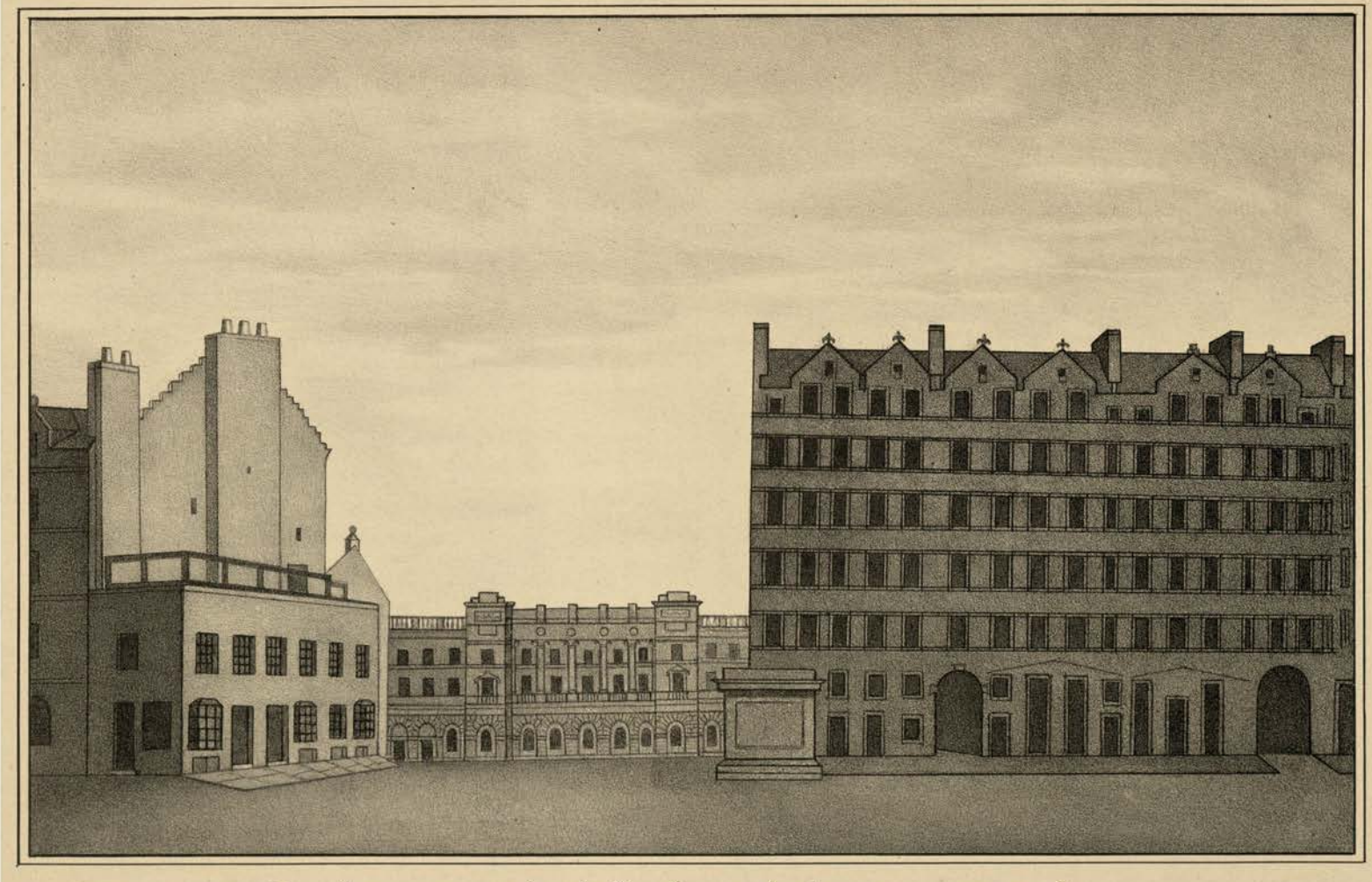
Shakespeare's Square
Taken from East Register Street. 1814



Shakespeare's Square, Taken from Princes Street
1815

The South Side of the Luckenbooths
1815

The Tollbooth of Edinburgh taken from the West
Febr. 22d. 1815



The West end of the Tolbooth, With the Adjacent Buildings.
May 15th 1815.

The Merchant Maiden Hospital, With the George Inn. Bristow Street.
Apl. 1815.

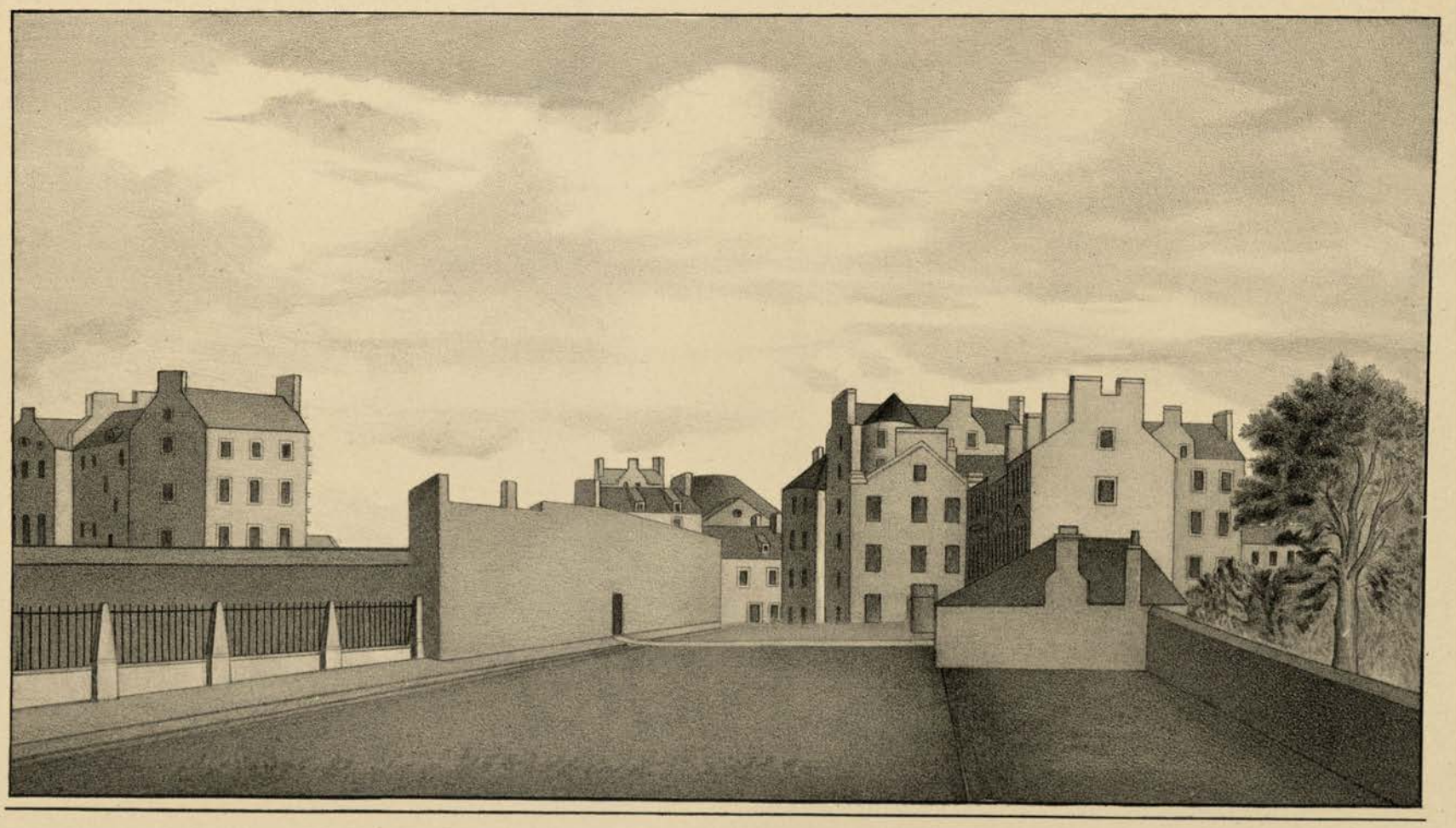
The Merchant Maiden Hospital, with Lothian Street

1815

Bristo Street from the North, with Entrance Gate to the Charity Workhouse.

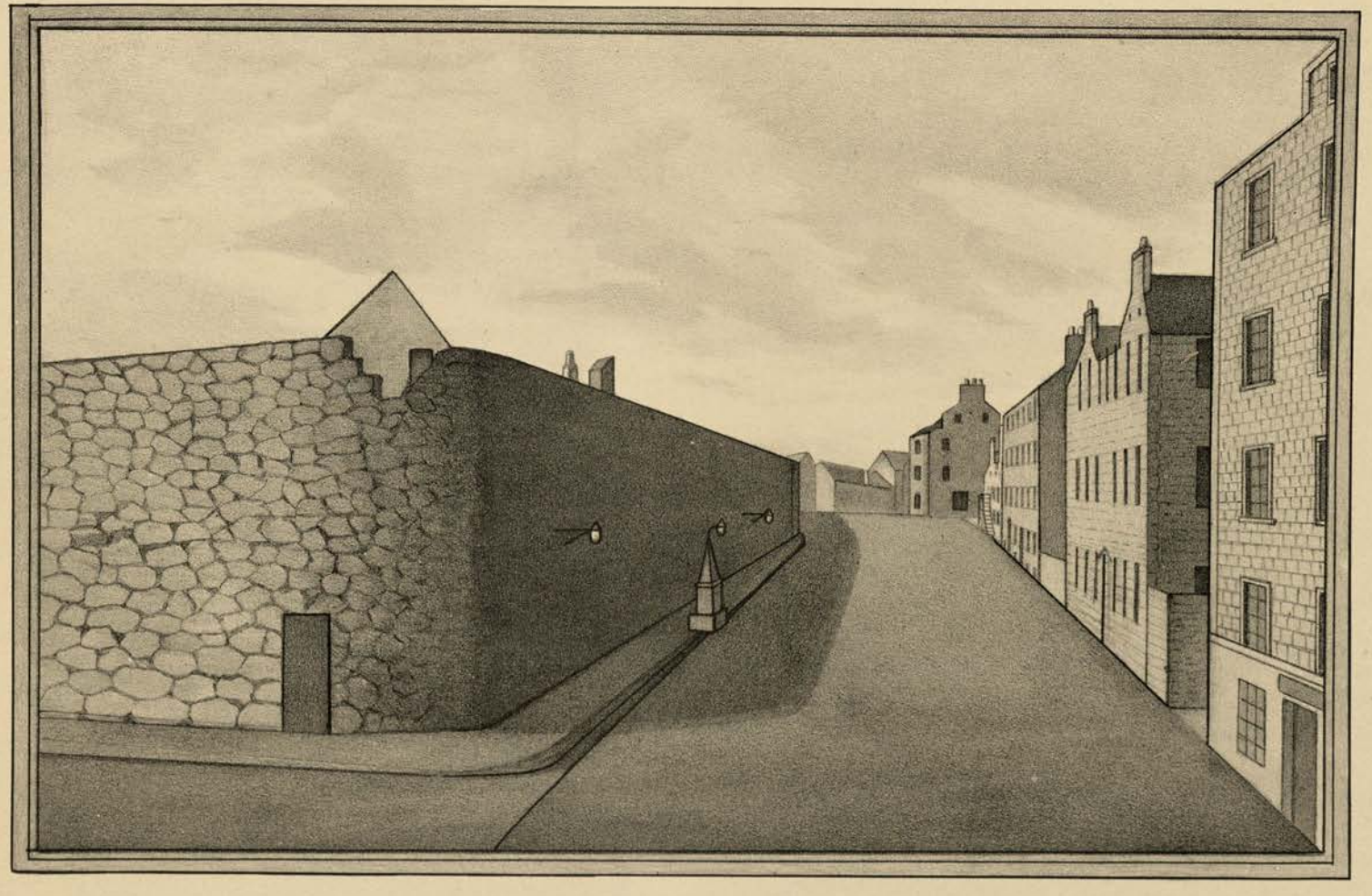
Sept.r 1815.

The Charity Work House Gate, with the Buildings Called the Cells 1815



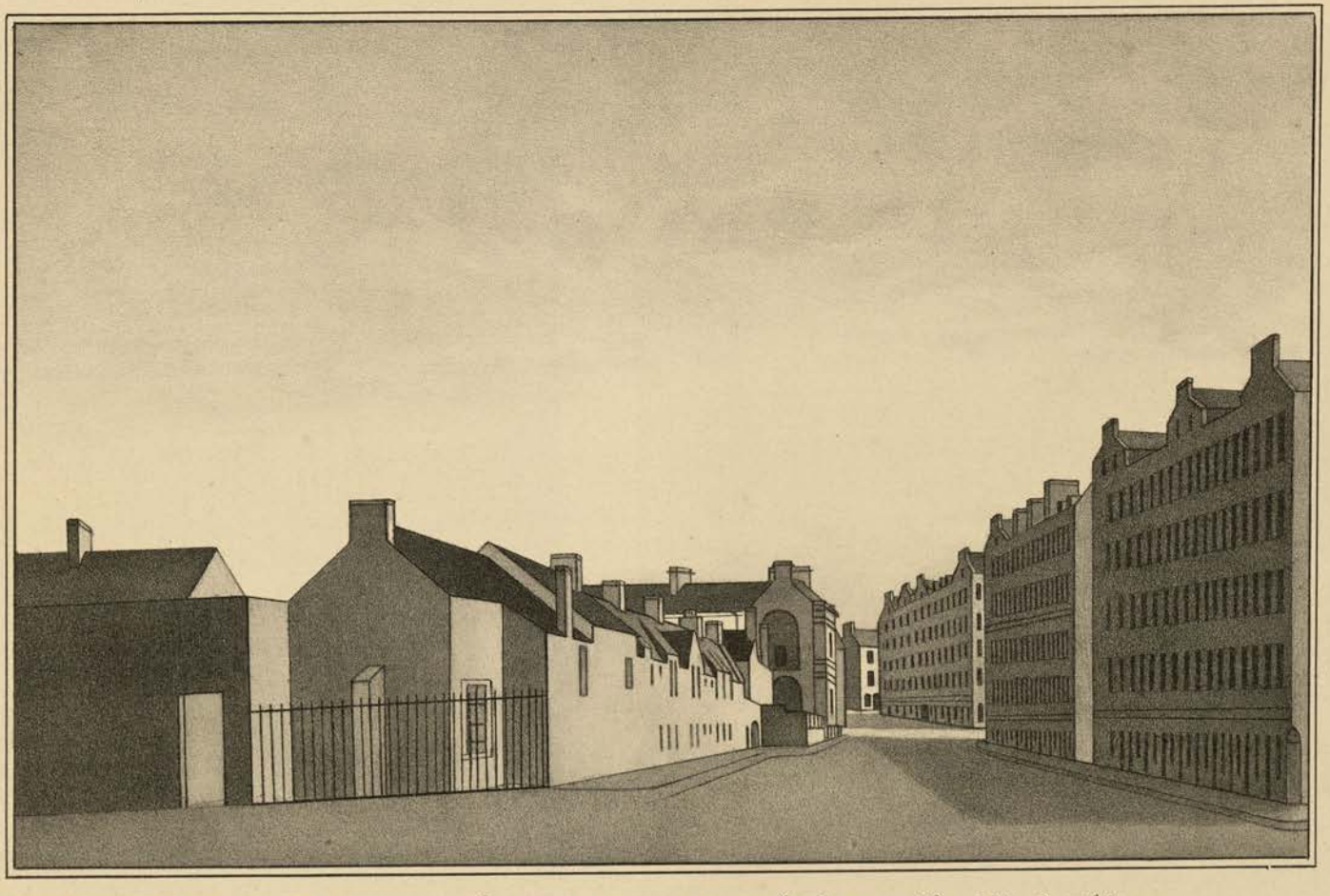
Tiviot Row with Part of the Charity Work House

1815



Bristo Street from the South, with a Portion of the City Wall.
13th Apl 1819.

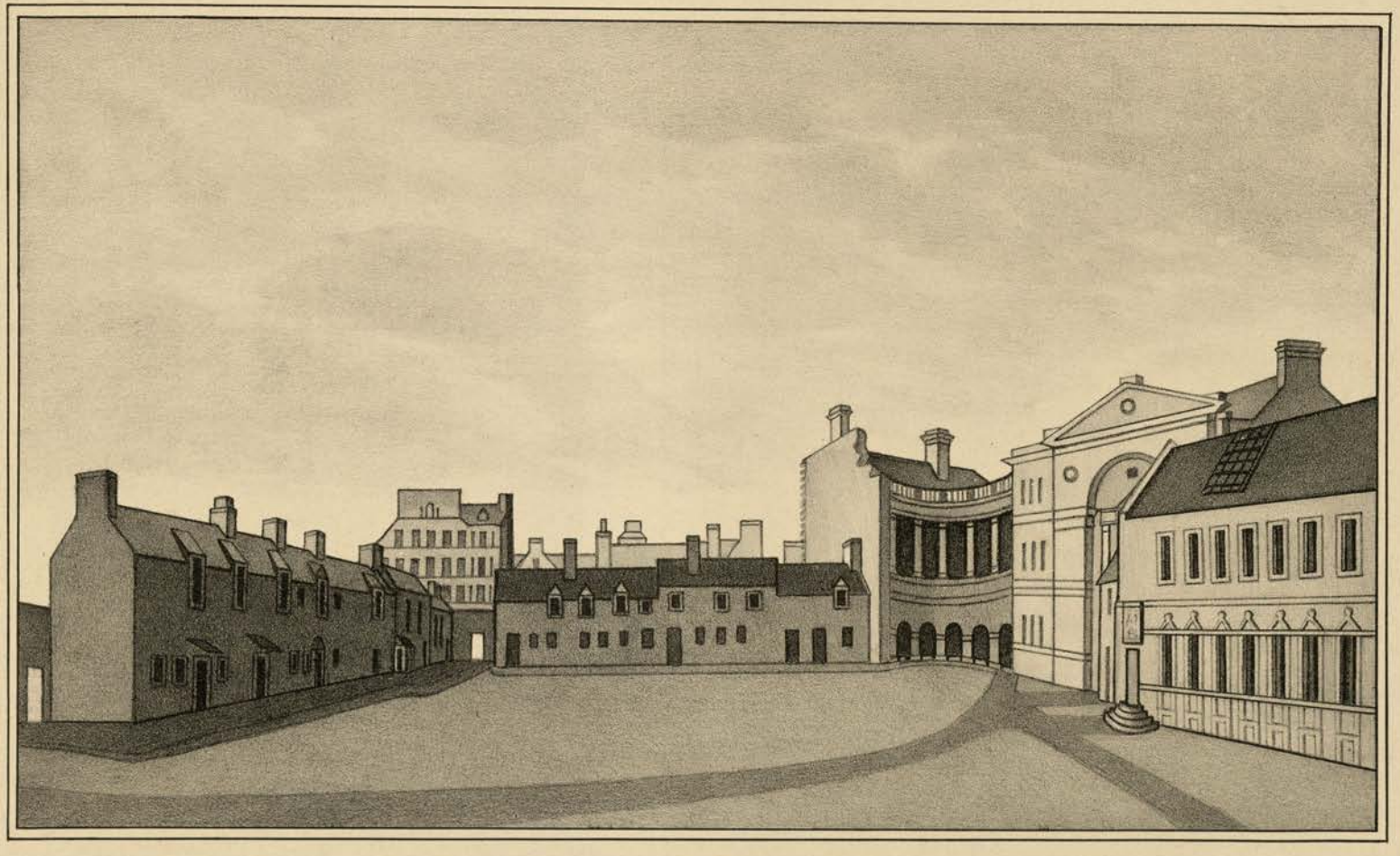
The Arch over Braids Burn opposite to Liberton dams 1815



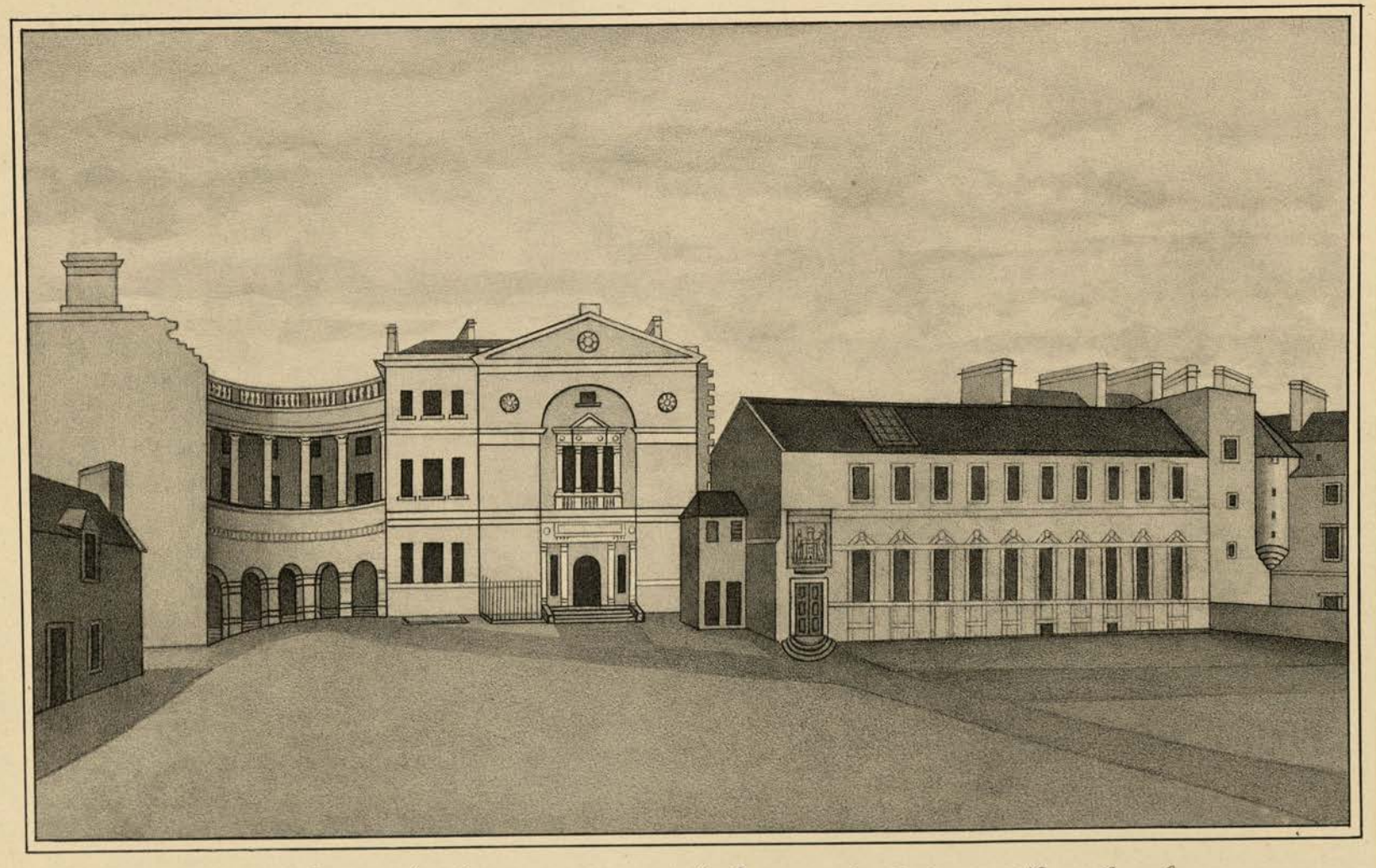
South East Corner of the New University, with Part of the Old Buildings, South College Street, and Drummond Street.

1815.

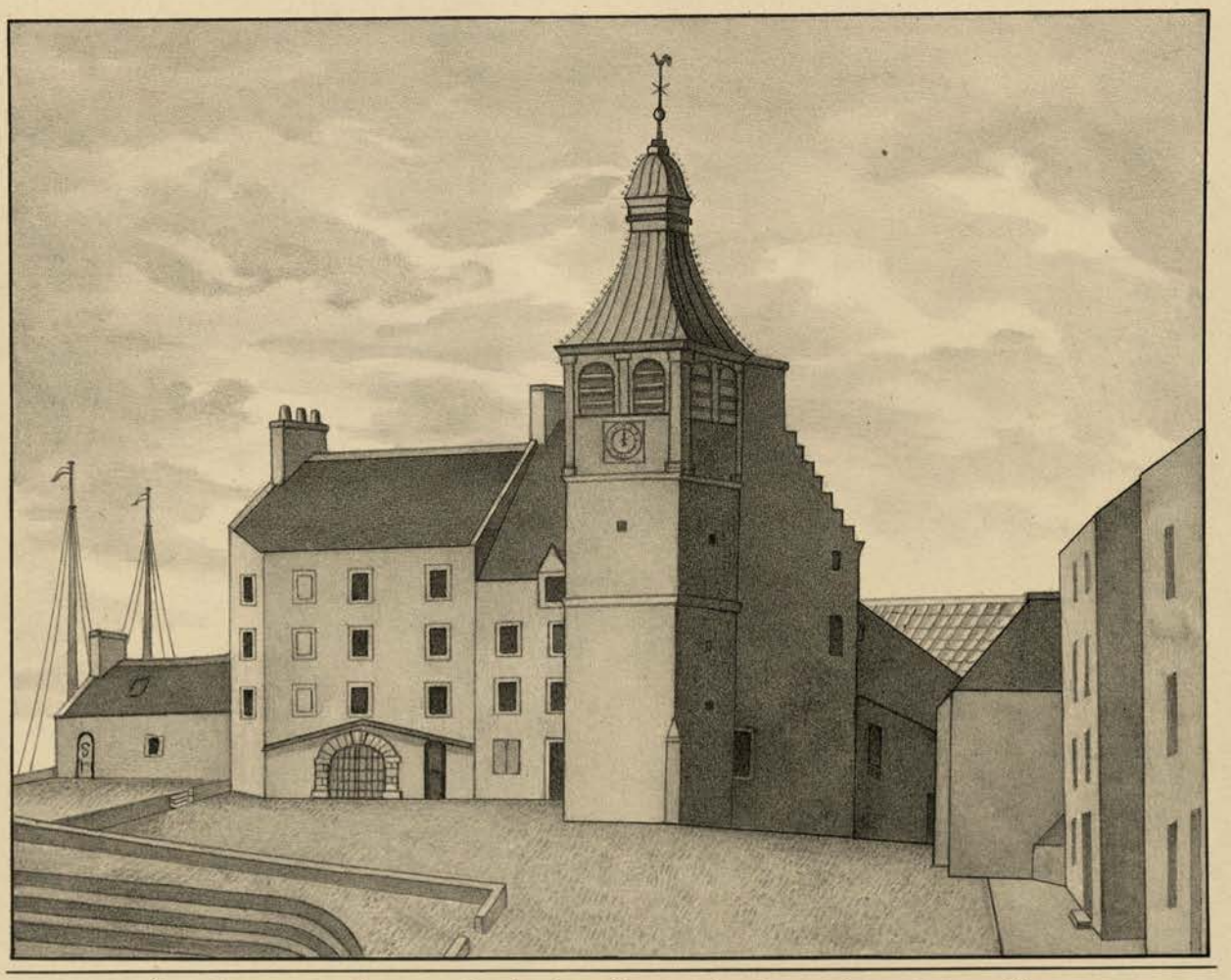
South West Corner of the New University, with Part of the Old Buildings
South College Street and Drummond Street.
1815



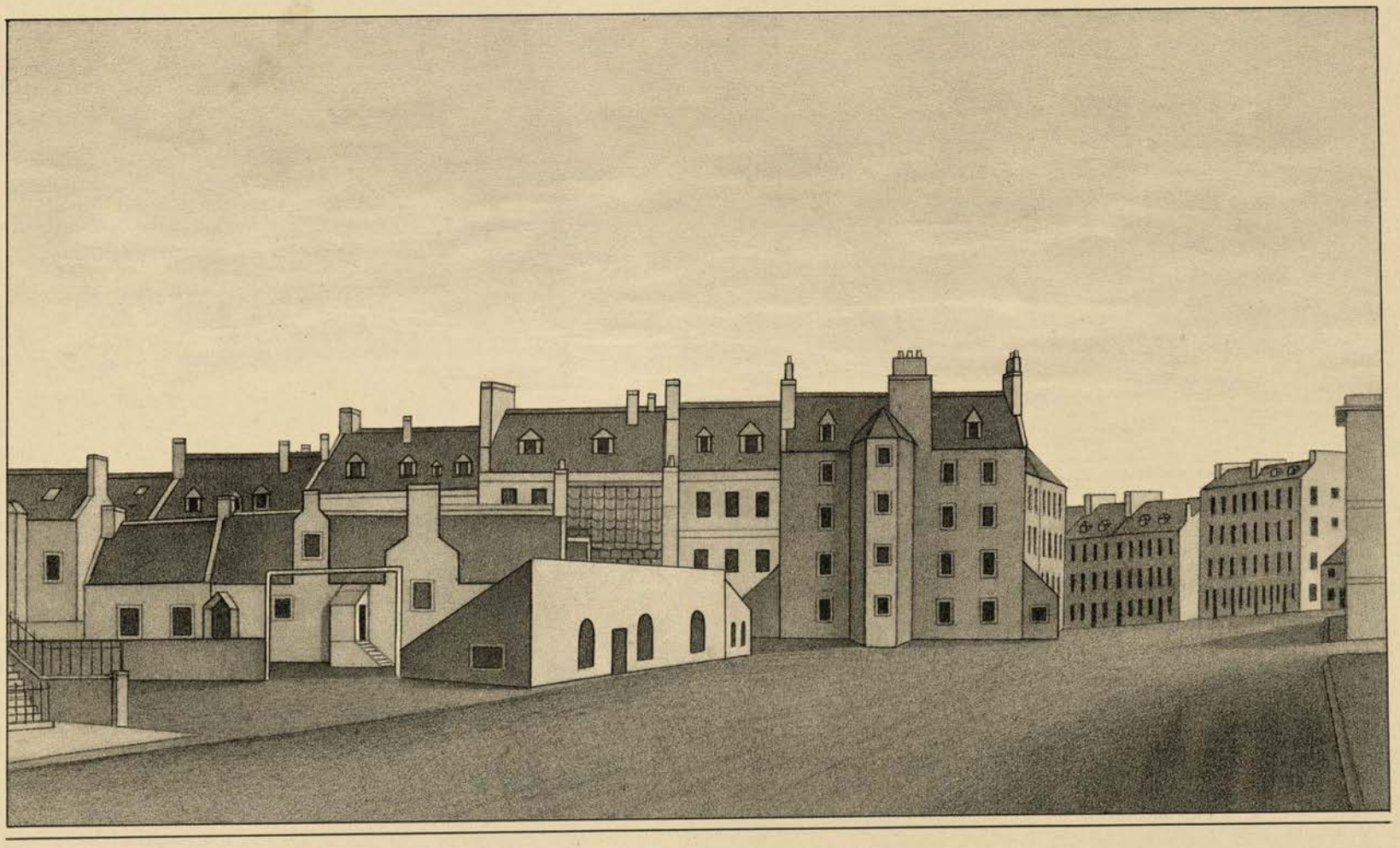
North West Corner of the New University, with Part of the Old Buildings at the West End, Interior of the Quadrangle. 1815.



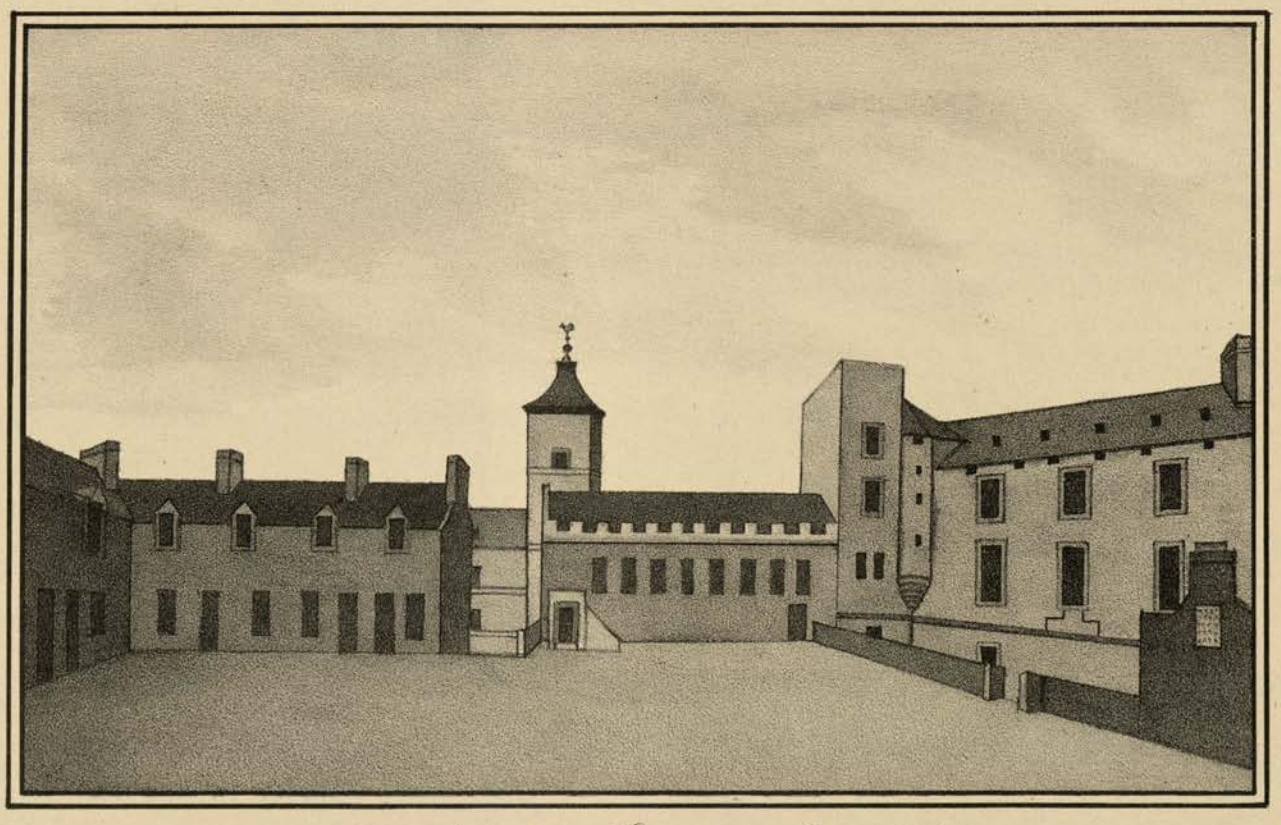
A View of the Inside of the North Part of the College of Edinburgh
1815



The Old Church of North Leith, with the Ministers Manse. 1815.
Dr. Johnston & Dr. Ireland Ministers

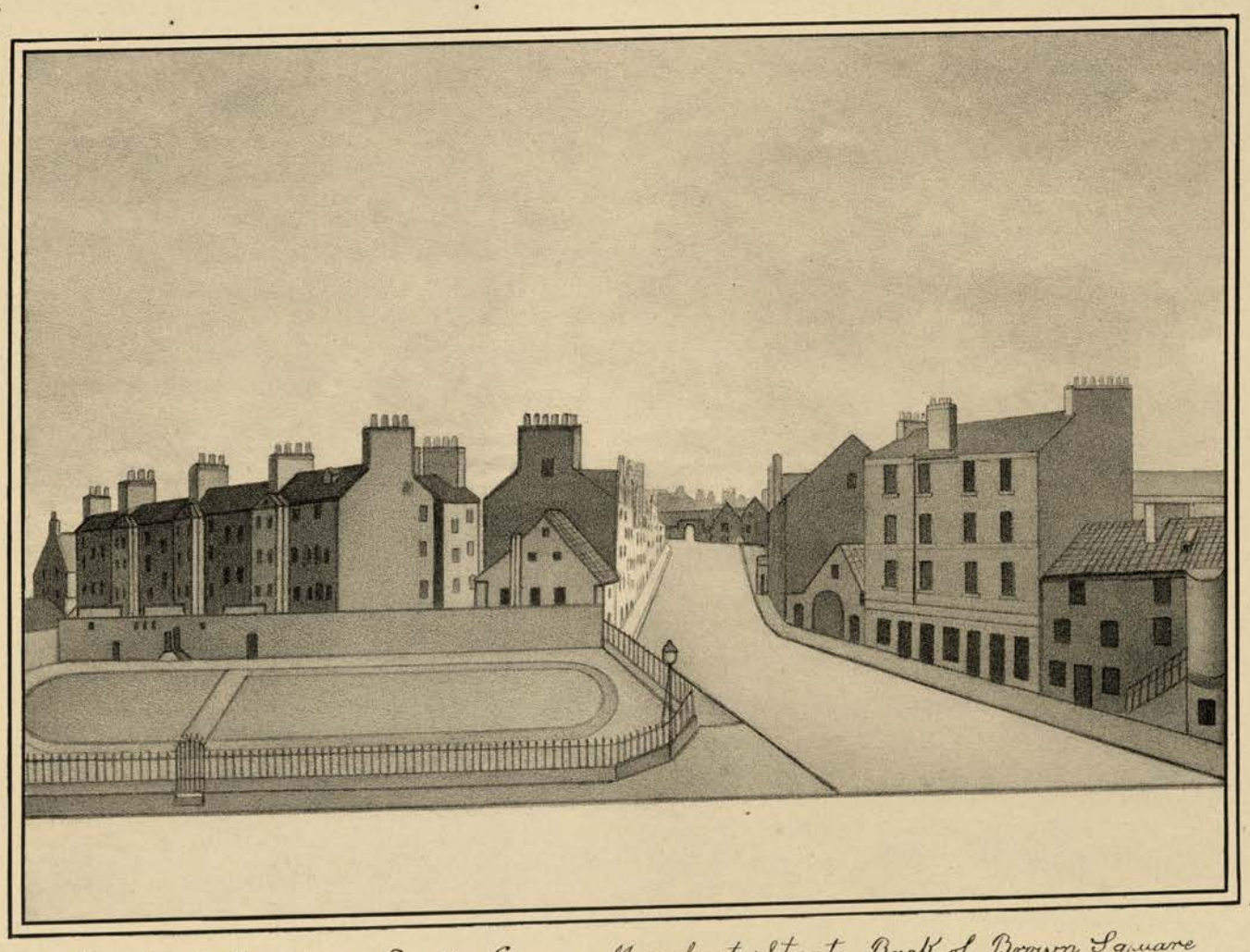


Gilfillan's Land. With Brown's Coach Work. East end of York Place
May 25th. 1815.



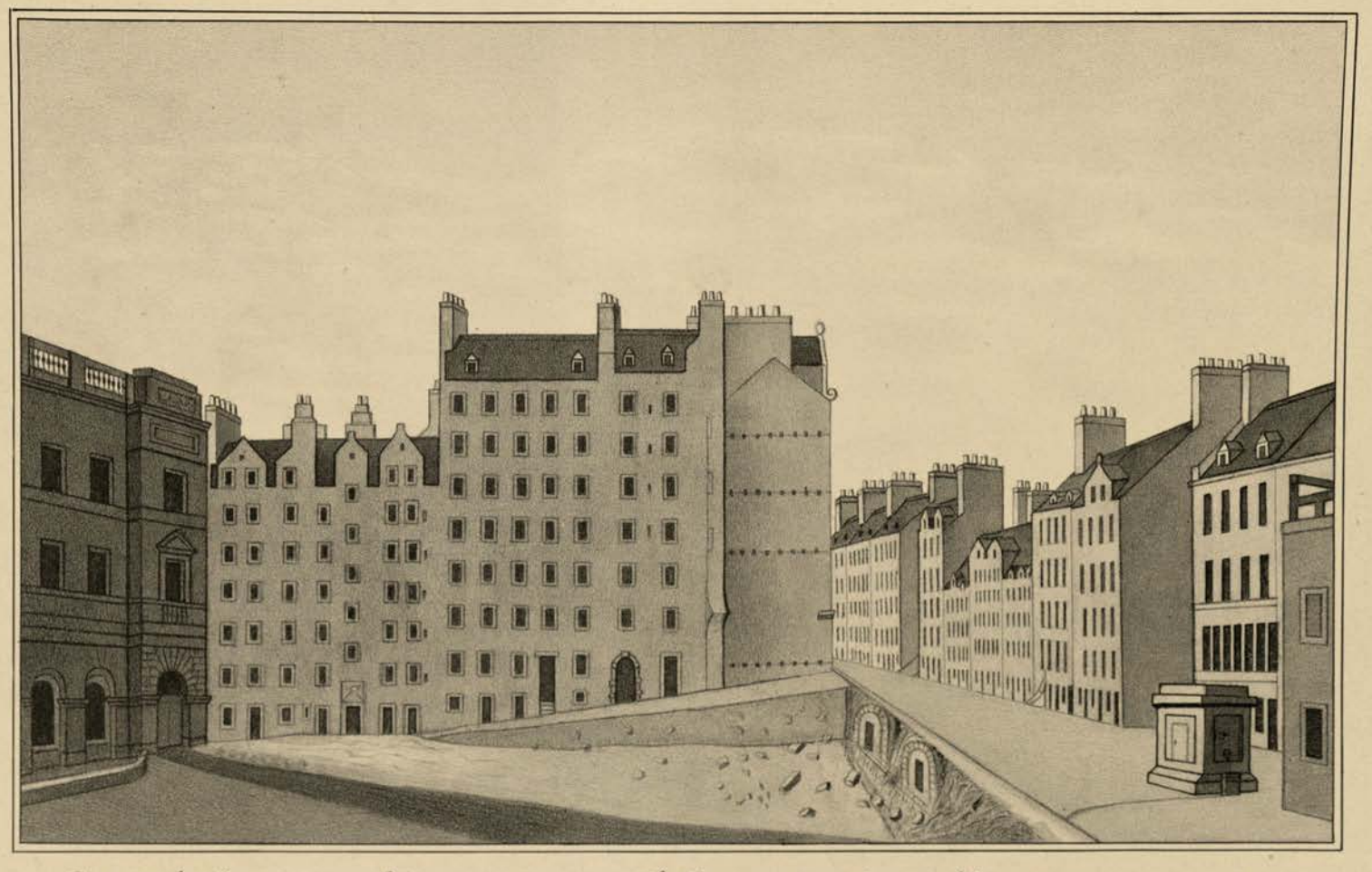
Merchants Court, Cowgate,
formerly the Residence of Thomas, Earl of Haddington.
1815

Part of the Candlemaker Row. Taken from the West end of Merchant Street Feby. 1816.

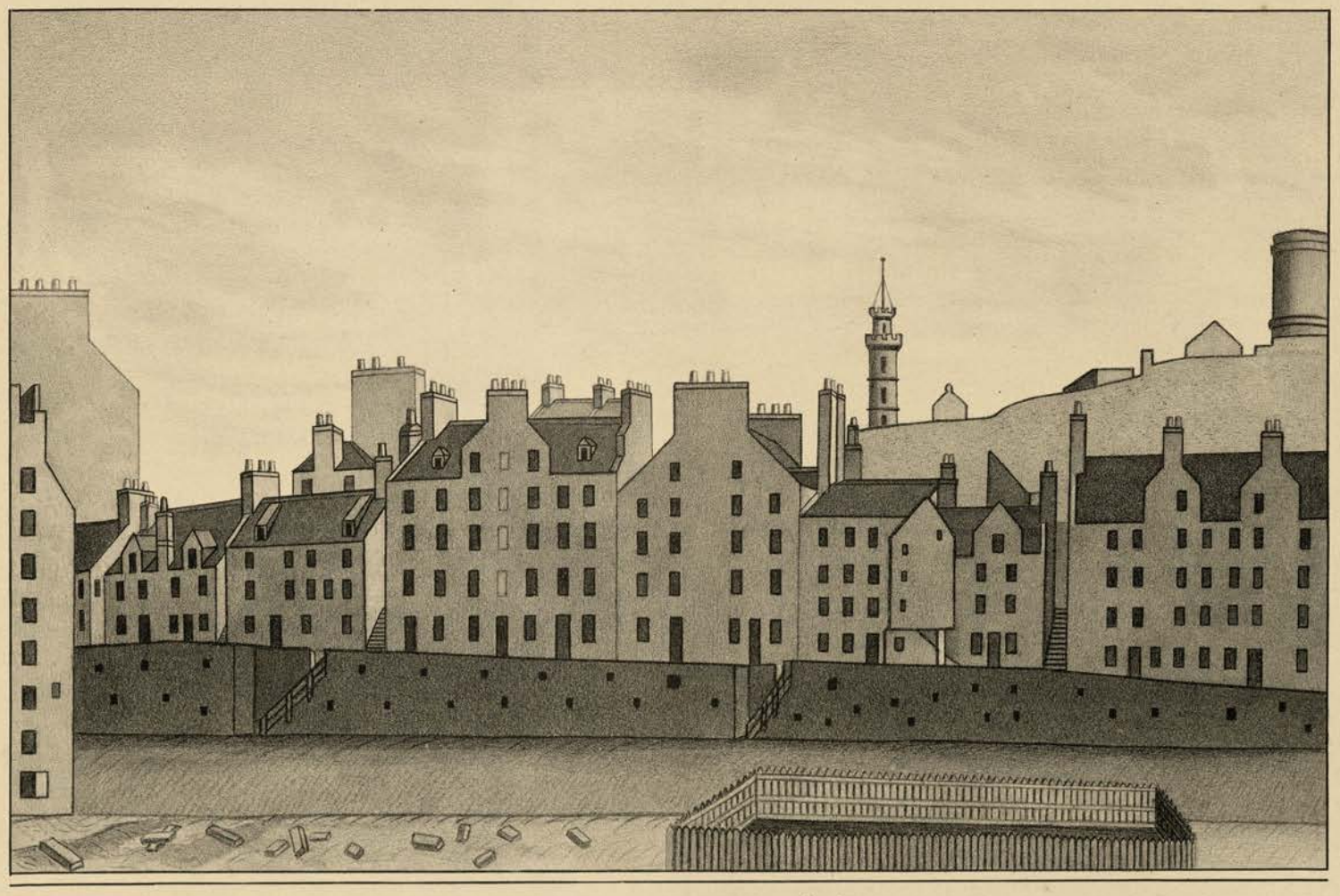


Merchant Company Bowling Green, Merchant Street Back of Brown Square with view of the Candlemaker Row. 10th June 1828.

The Foundation of the New County House Edinburgh
March 1816

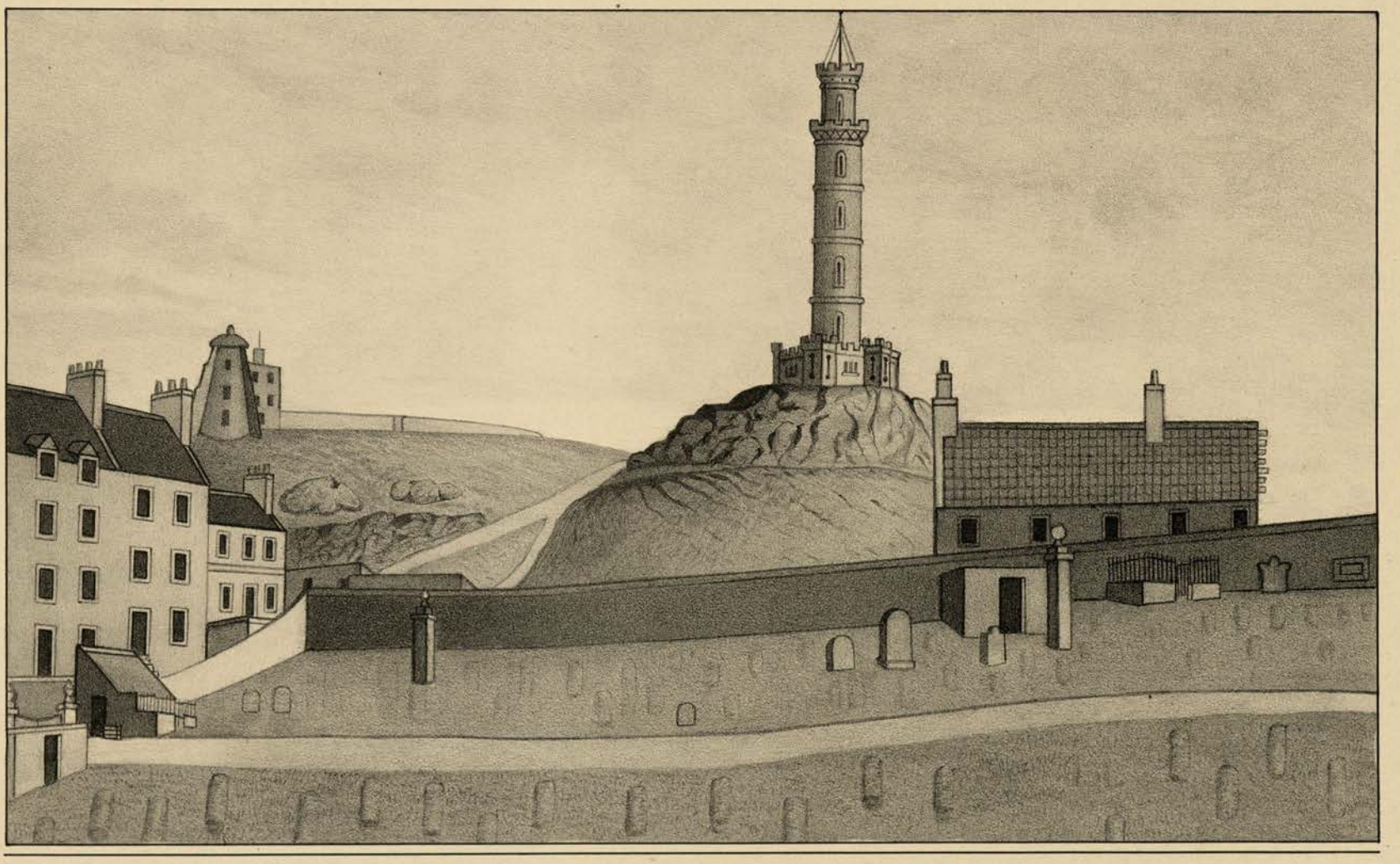


Part of the West Side of Libertons Wynd, with the Found of the new County Rooms March 1816

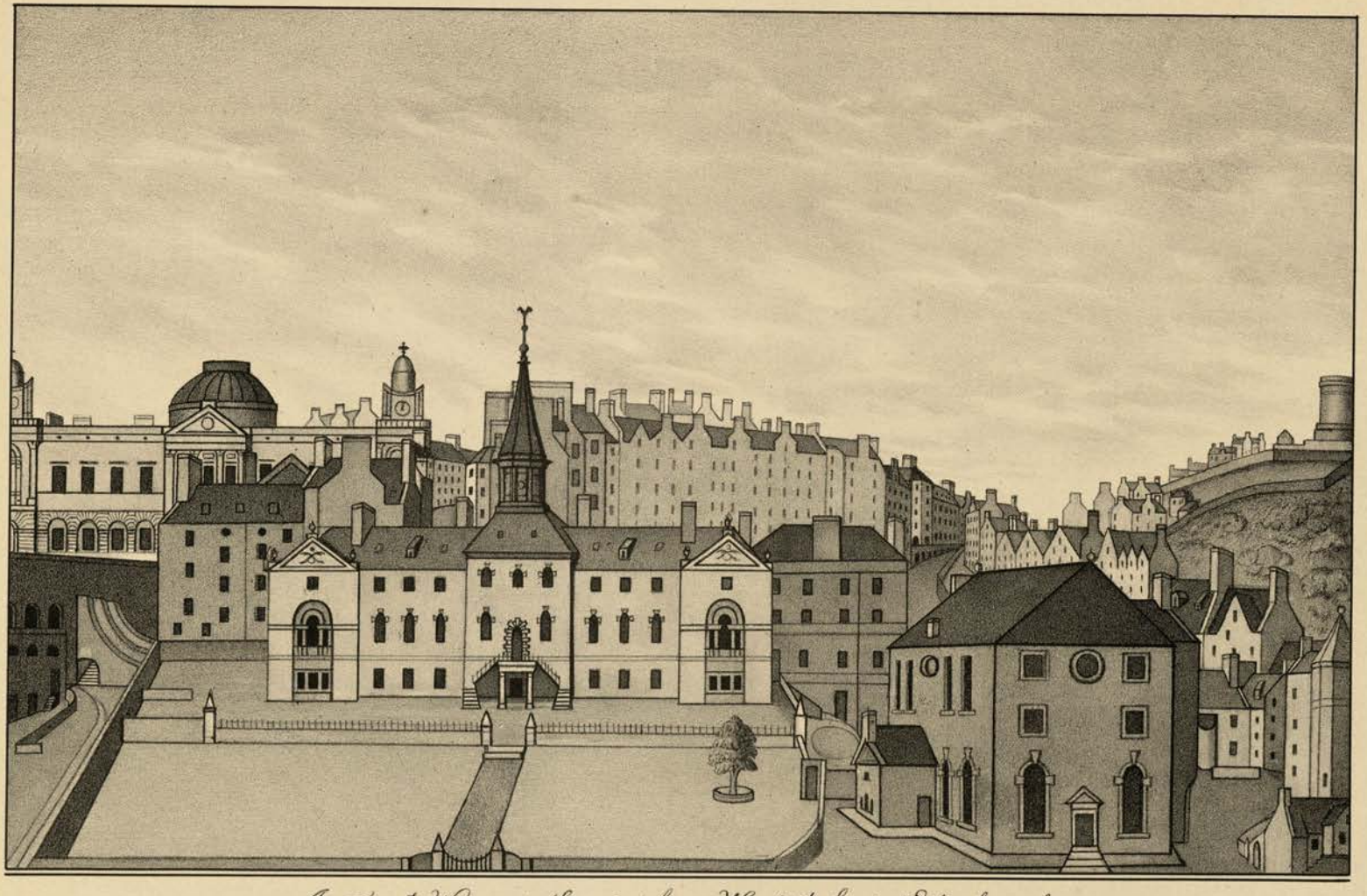


Part of the High Calton, Opposite the Back of Shakespeares Square March 1816.

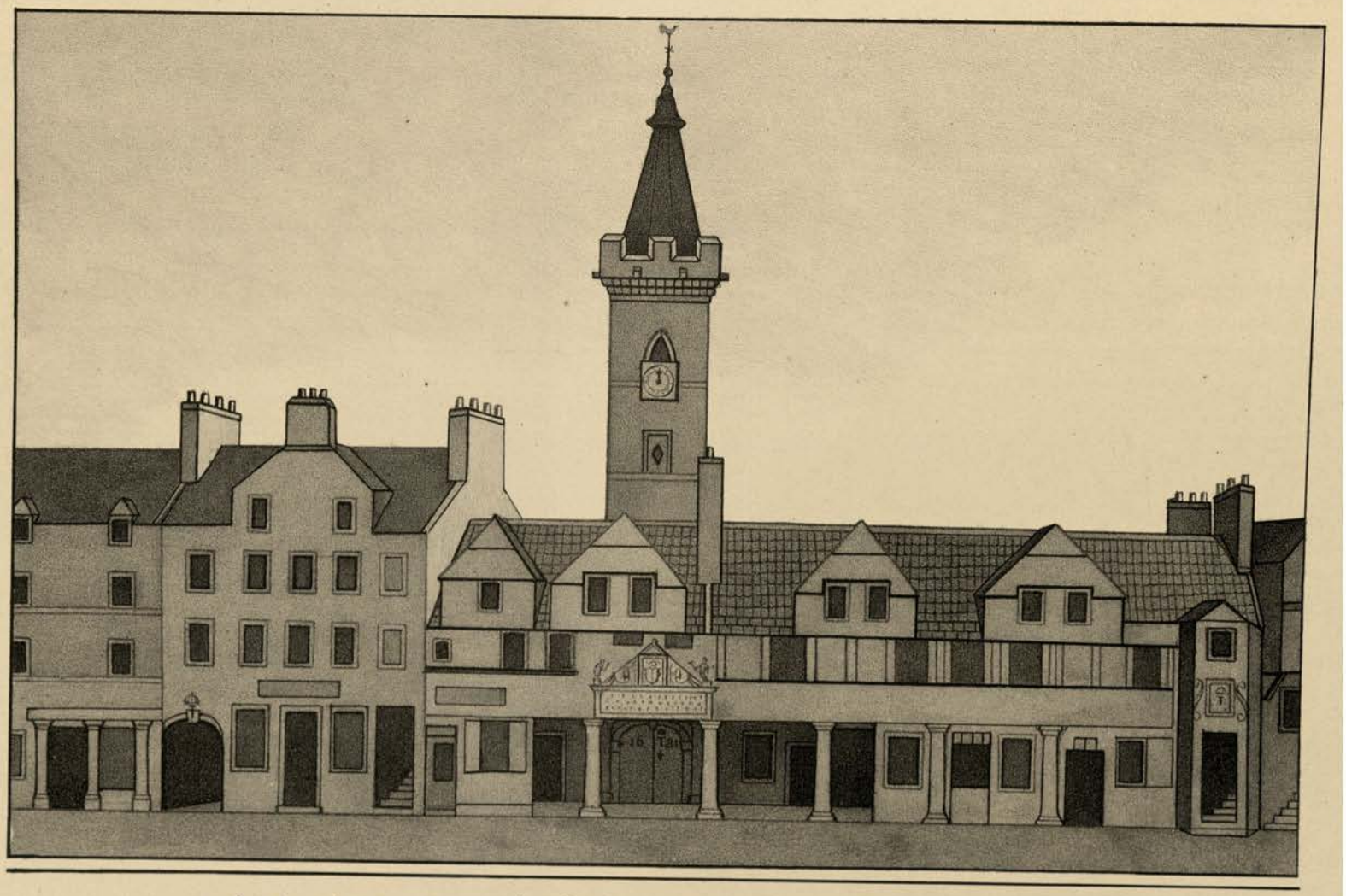
The North end of the Calton Burying ground, March 1816



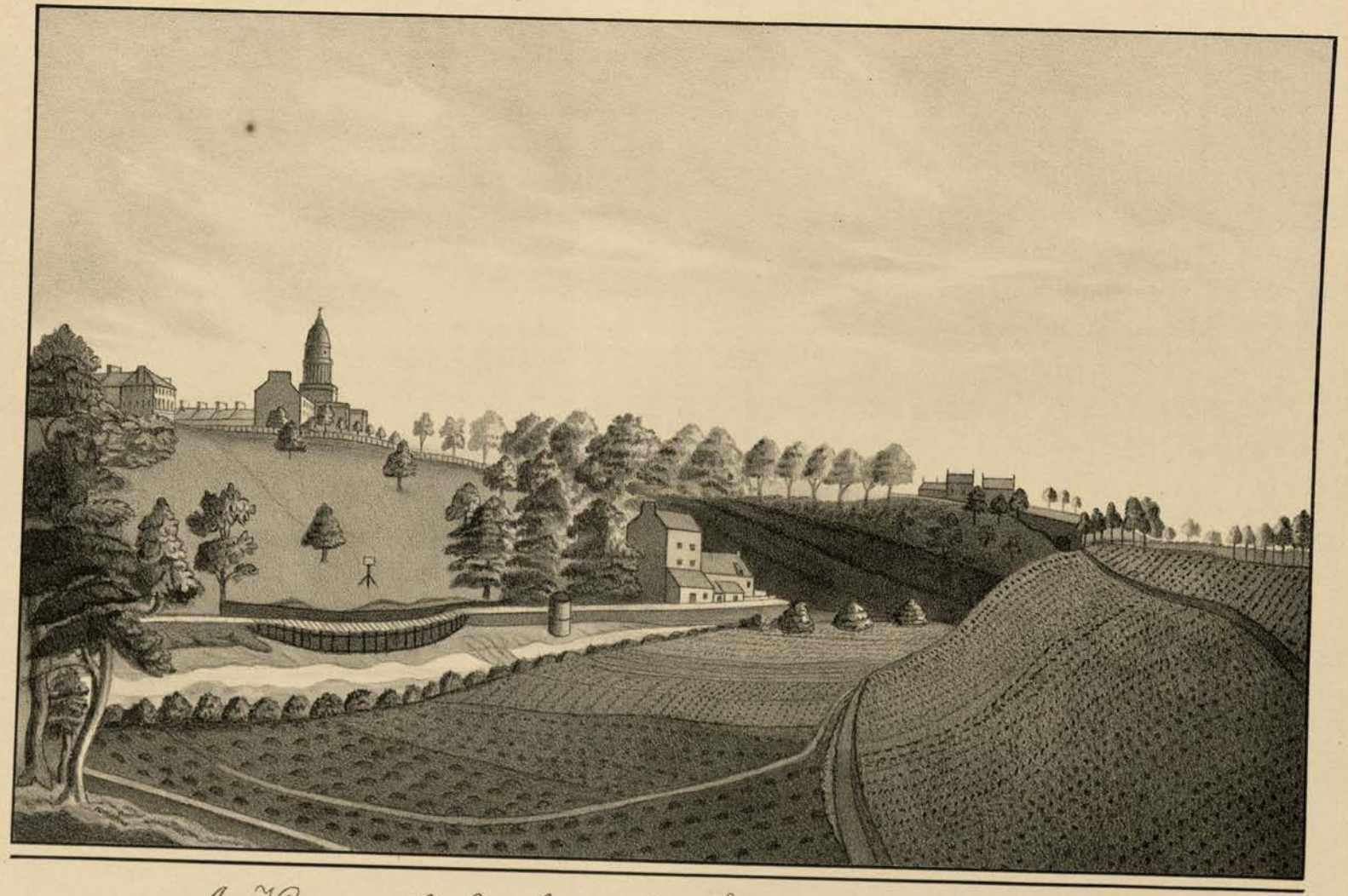
Part of the East side of the Calton Burying Ground. March 1816.



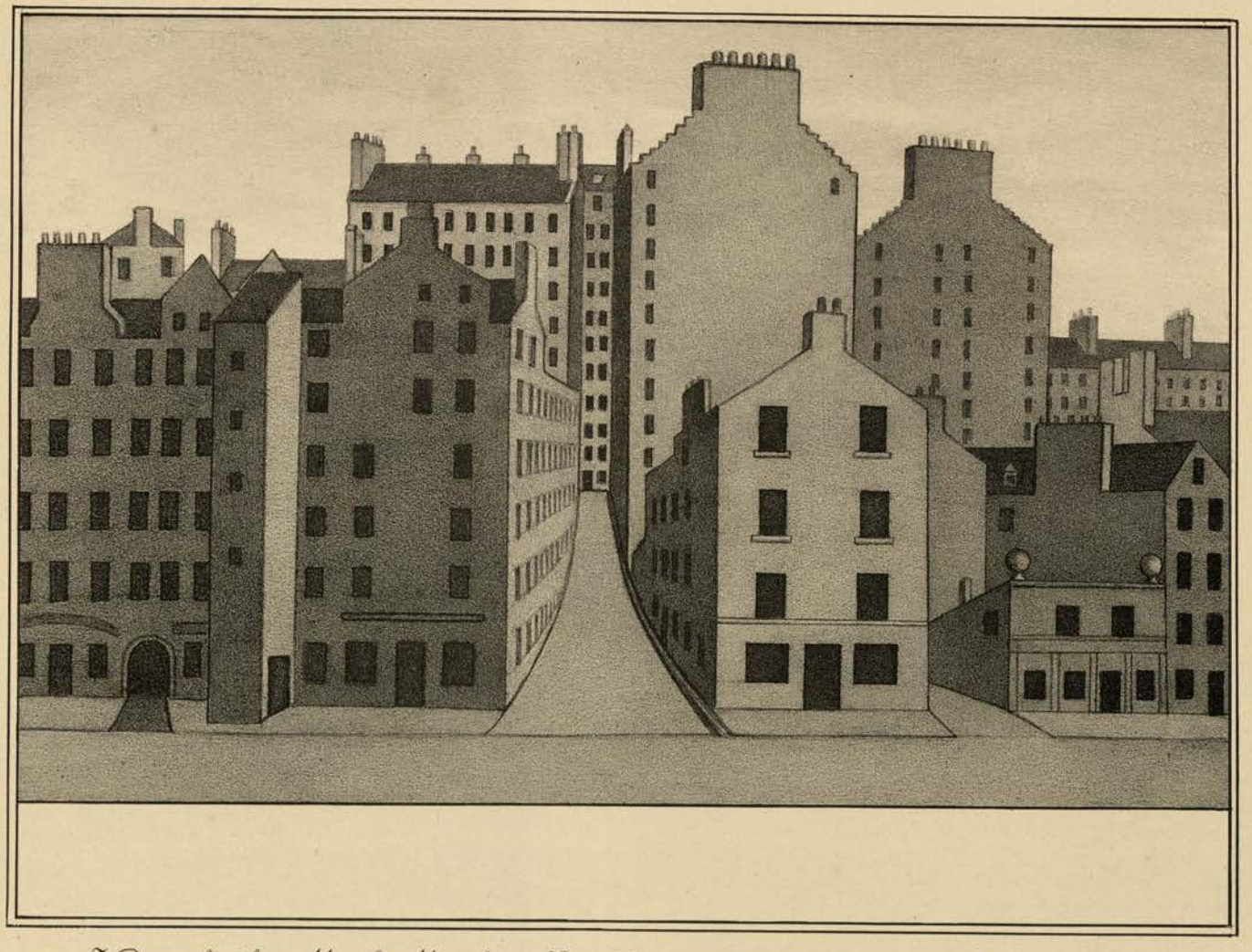
A Front View of the Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh.
Taken from the foot of Carrubbers Close. May 1816.



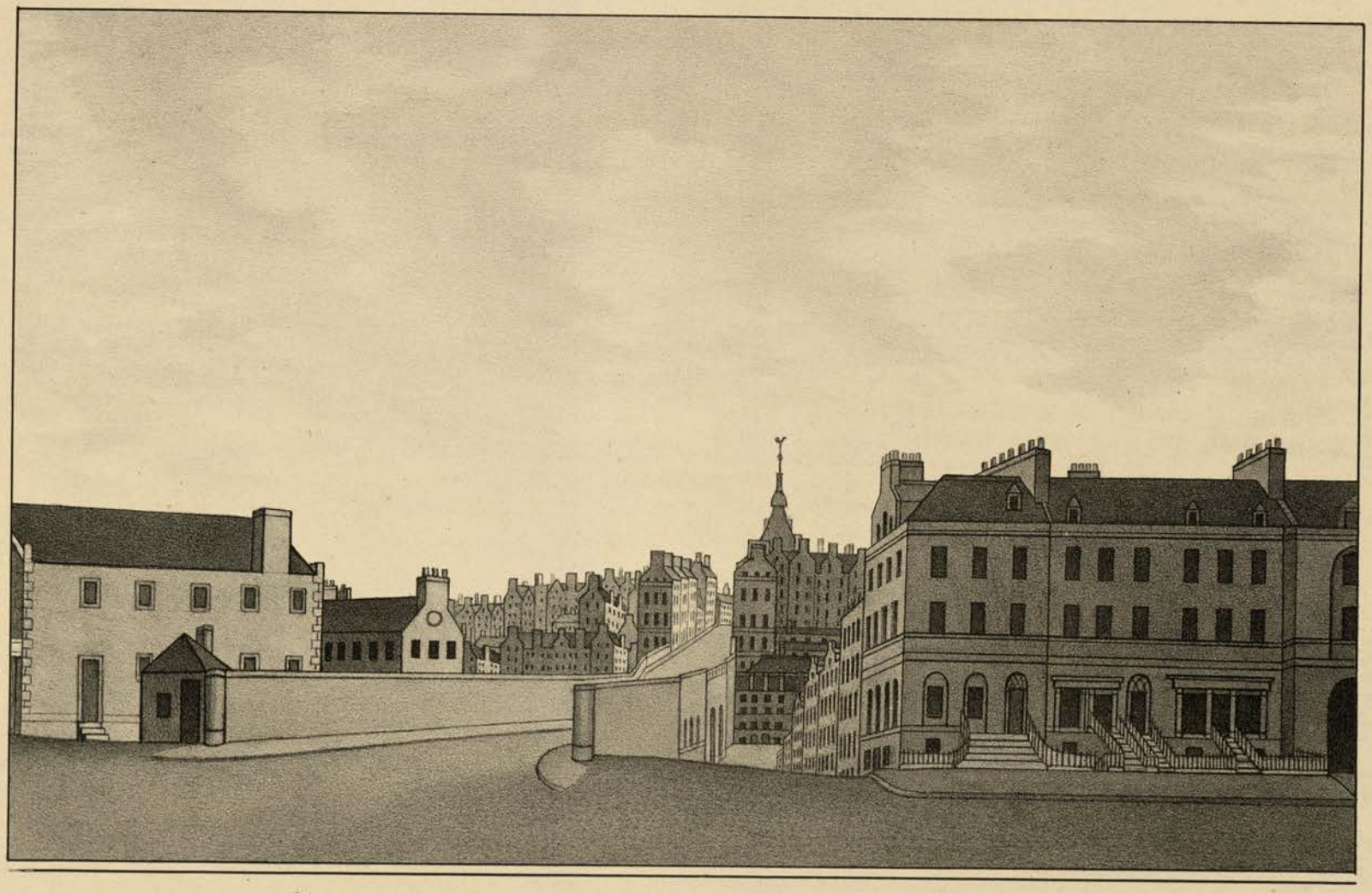
The Front of Magdalen Chappel. Head of the Cowgate May 1816.



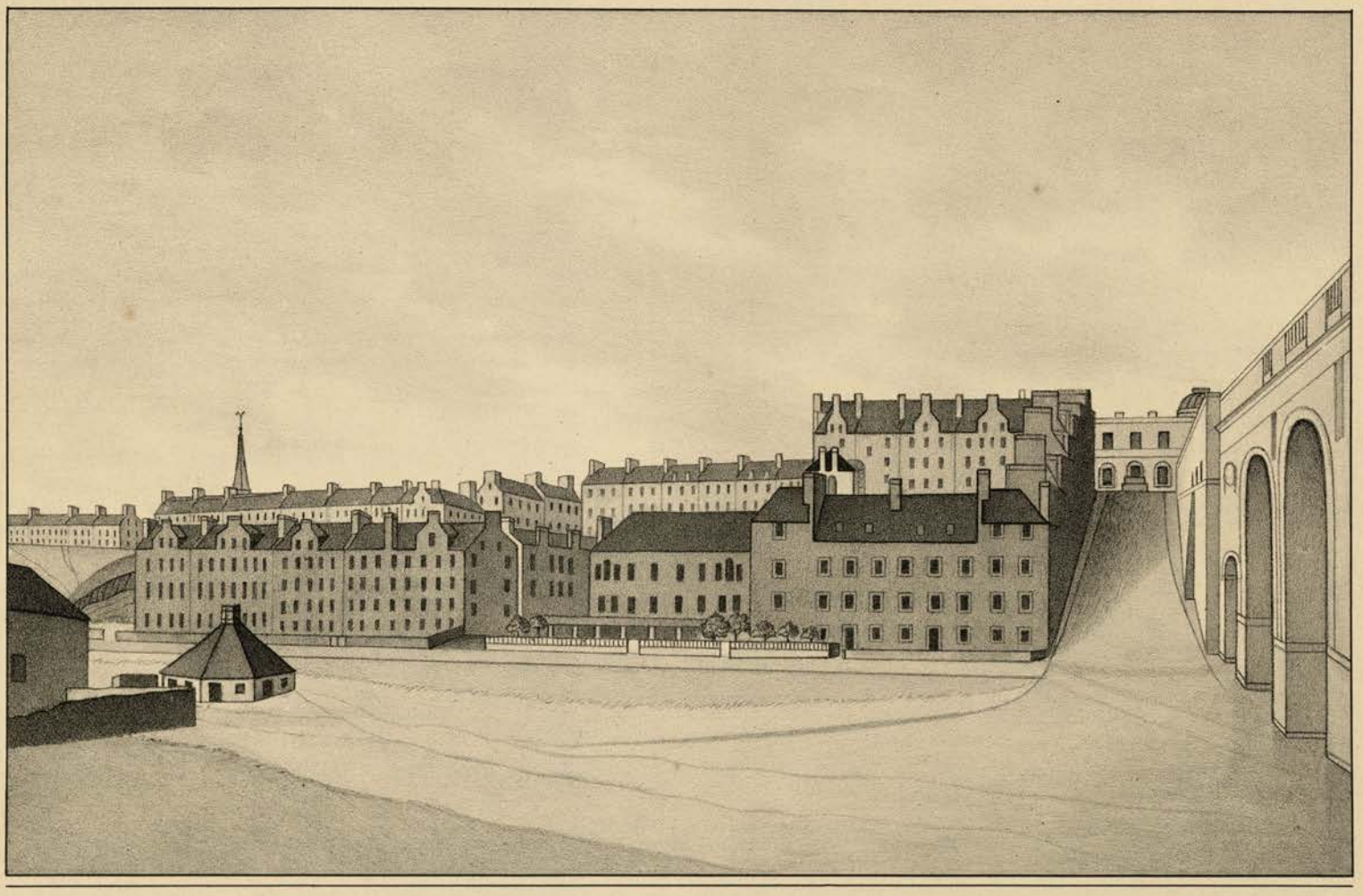
A View on the Banks of the Water of Leith, June 1816.



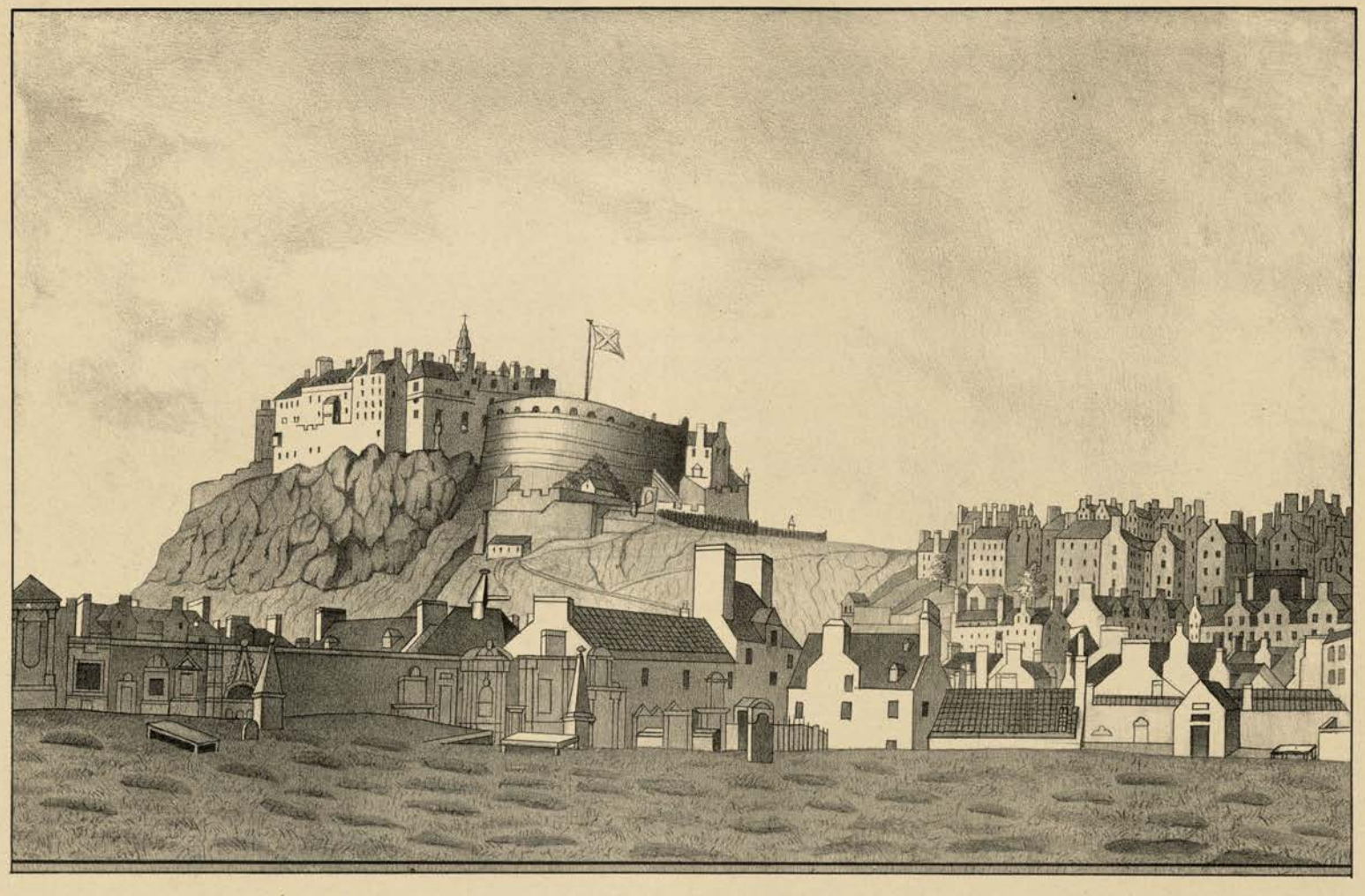
View of the Meal Market Buildings North Side of Cowgate, 1816.



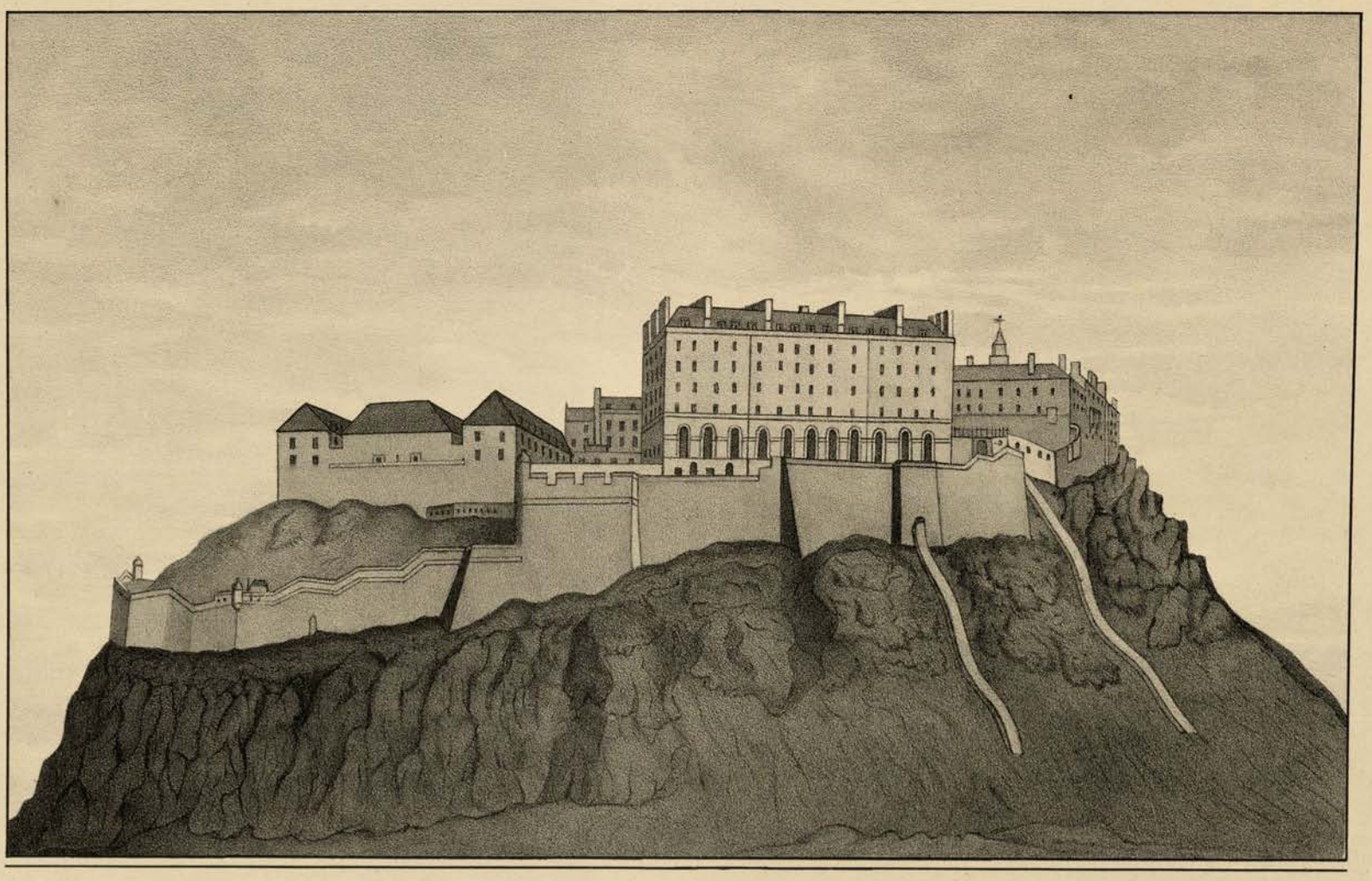
S.t Ann's Street With the North Bridge June 1816.



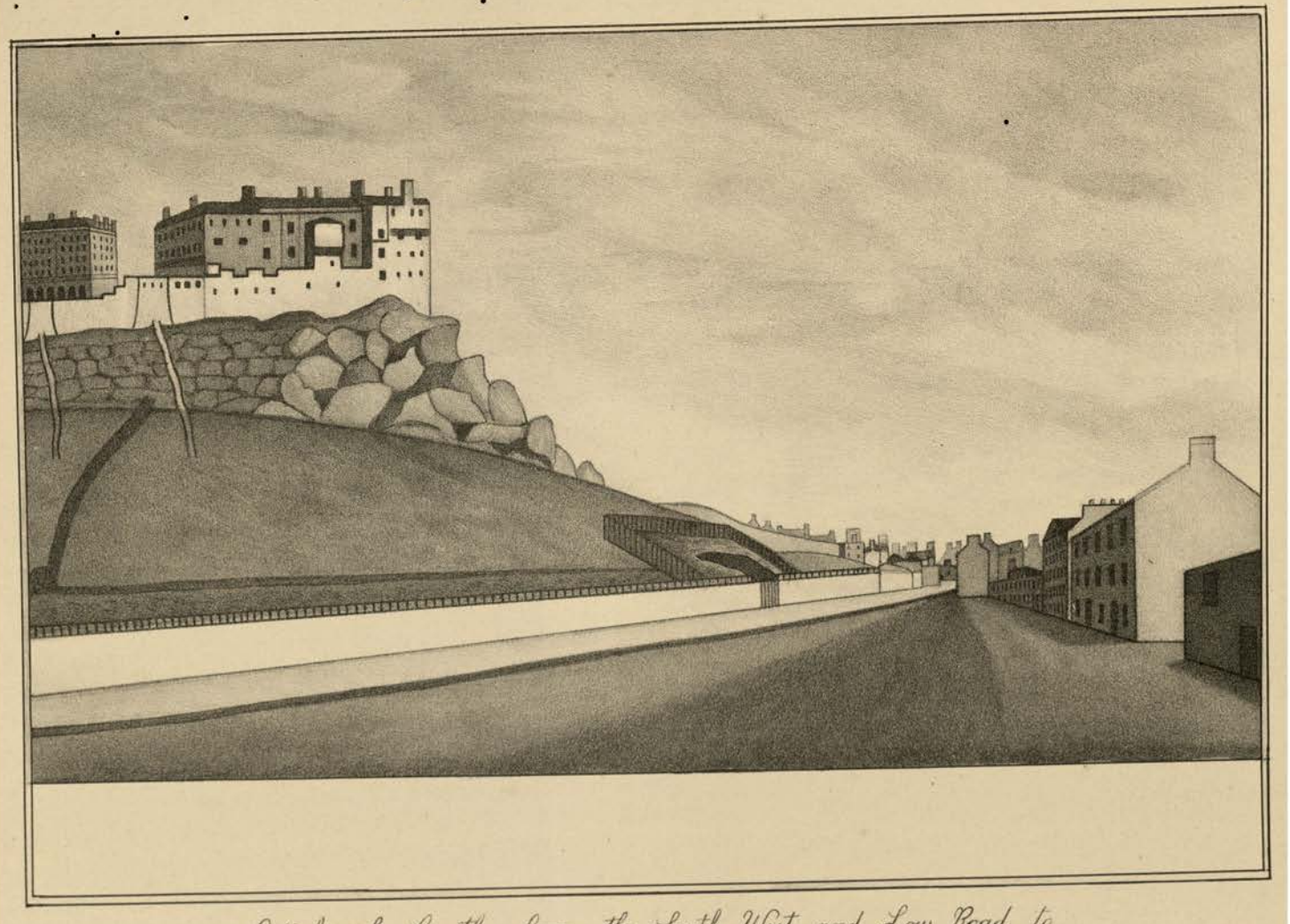
Canal Street. with St. Ann's Street. aug.t 1816.



A View from the Gray Friars Church Yard July 1816

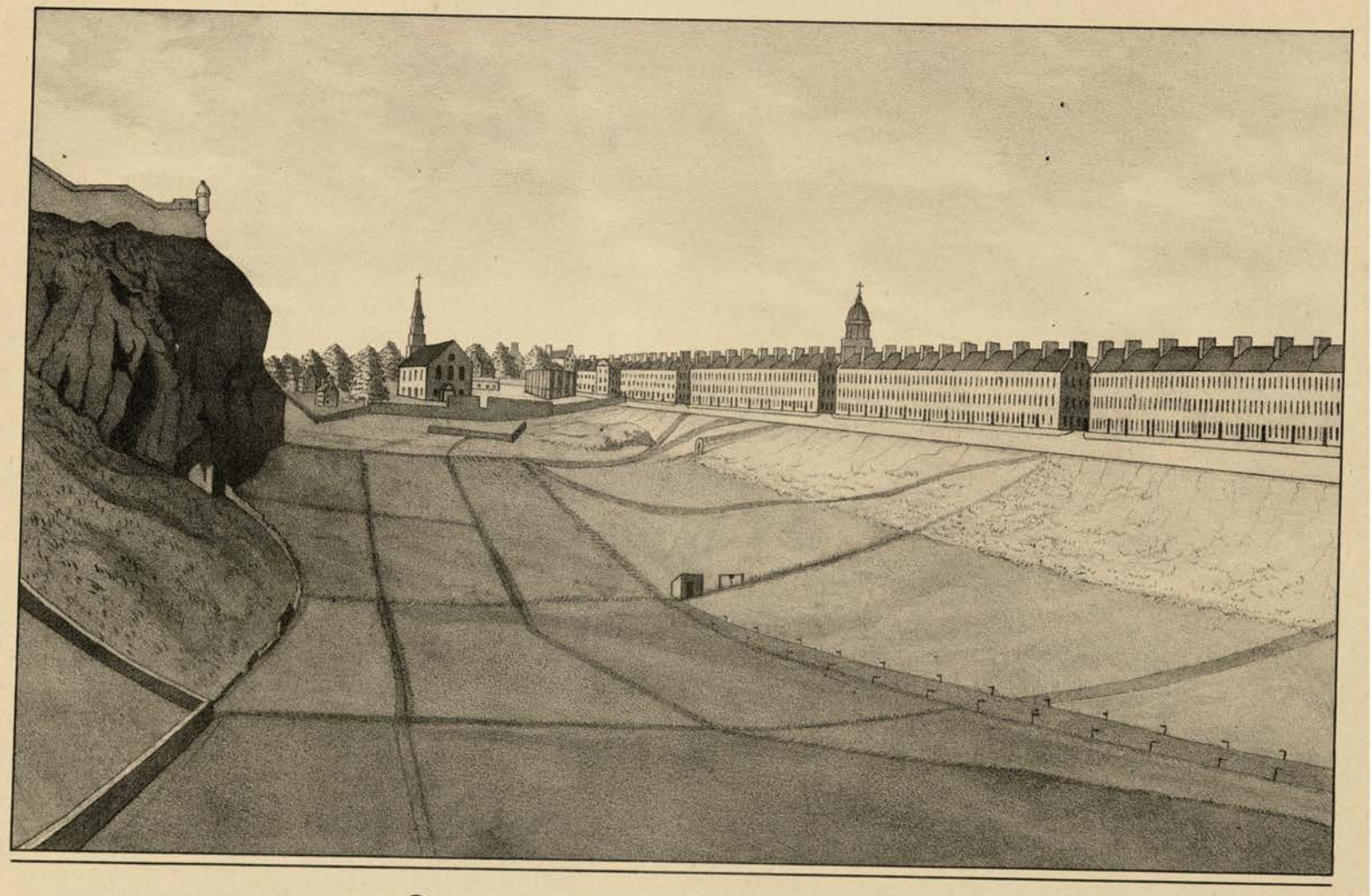


The Castle of Edinburgh from the West June 1816

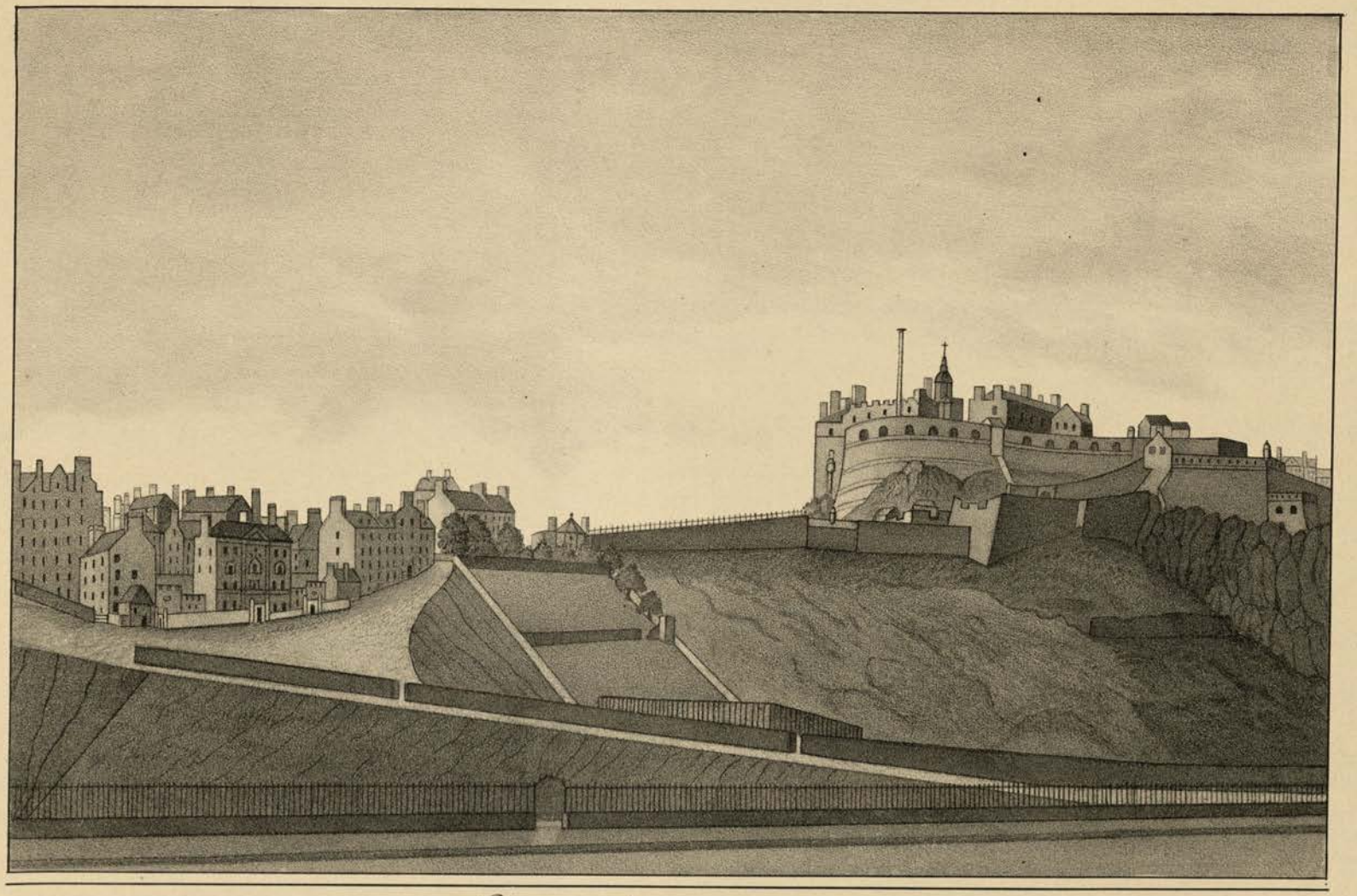


Edinburgh Castle from the South West, and Low Road to the Grassmarket by Kings Stables 1816.

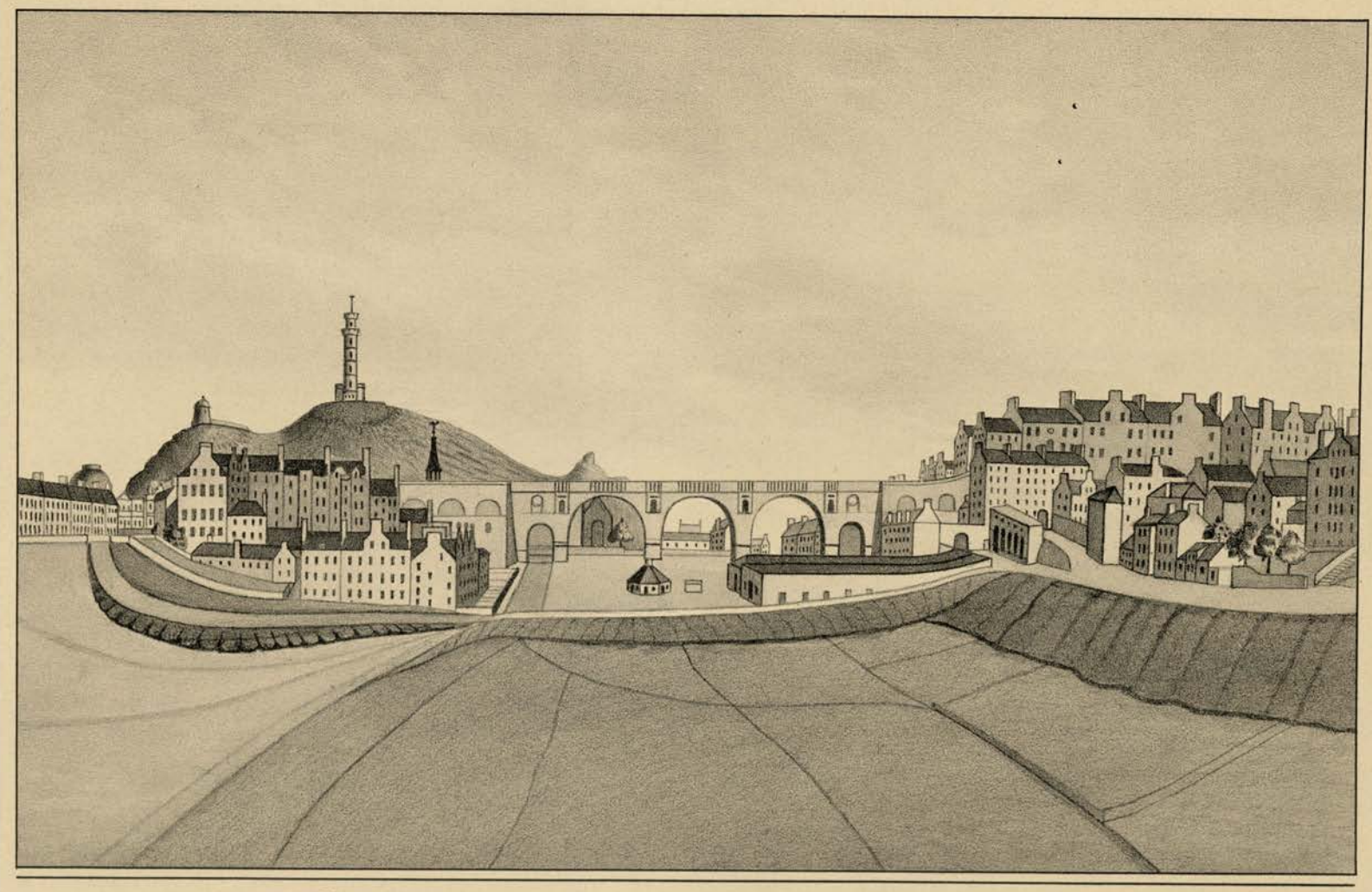
A View East. from the West Church Burying ground July 1816



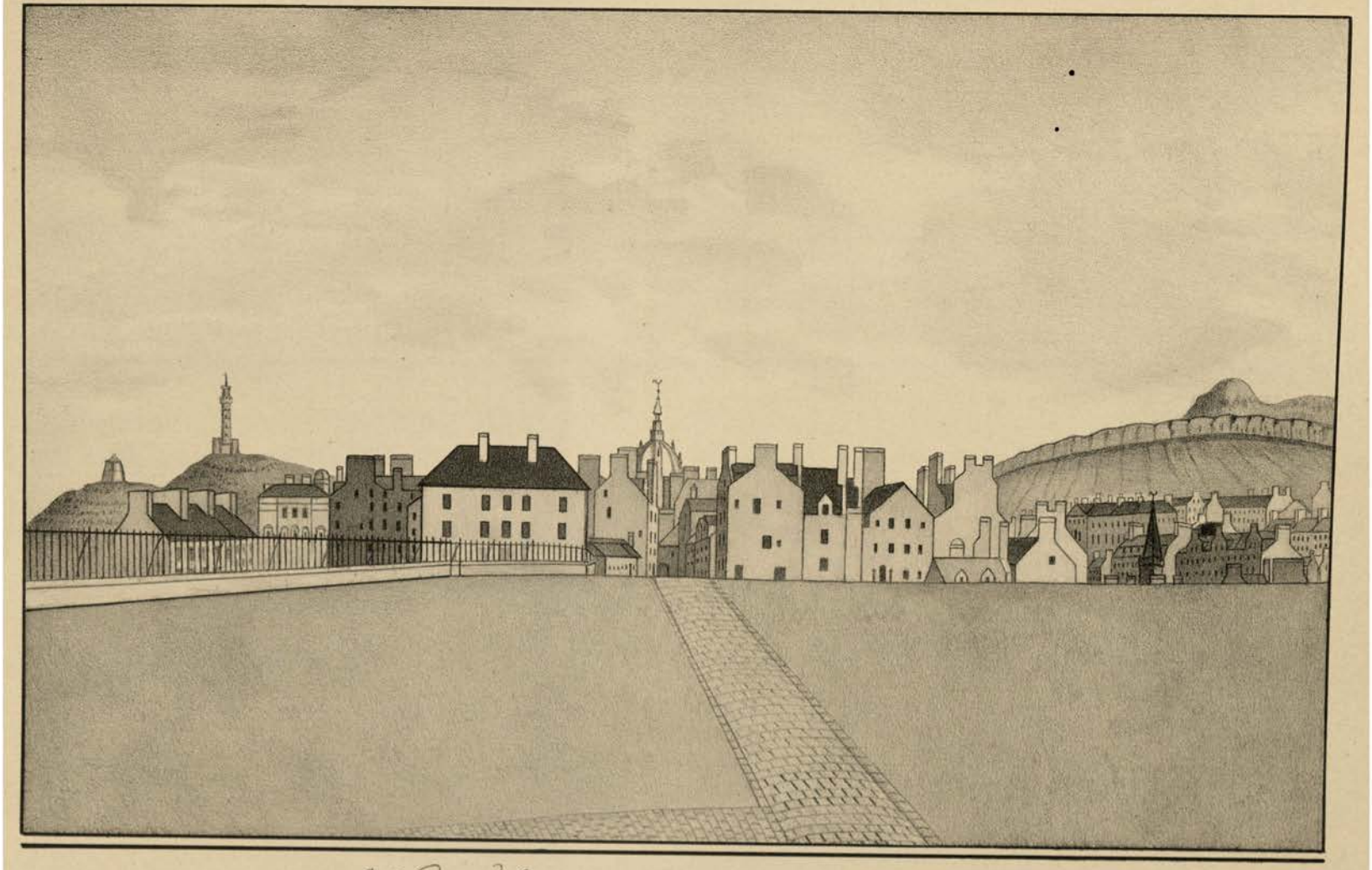
A View from the Earthen Mound. July 1816.



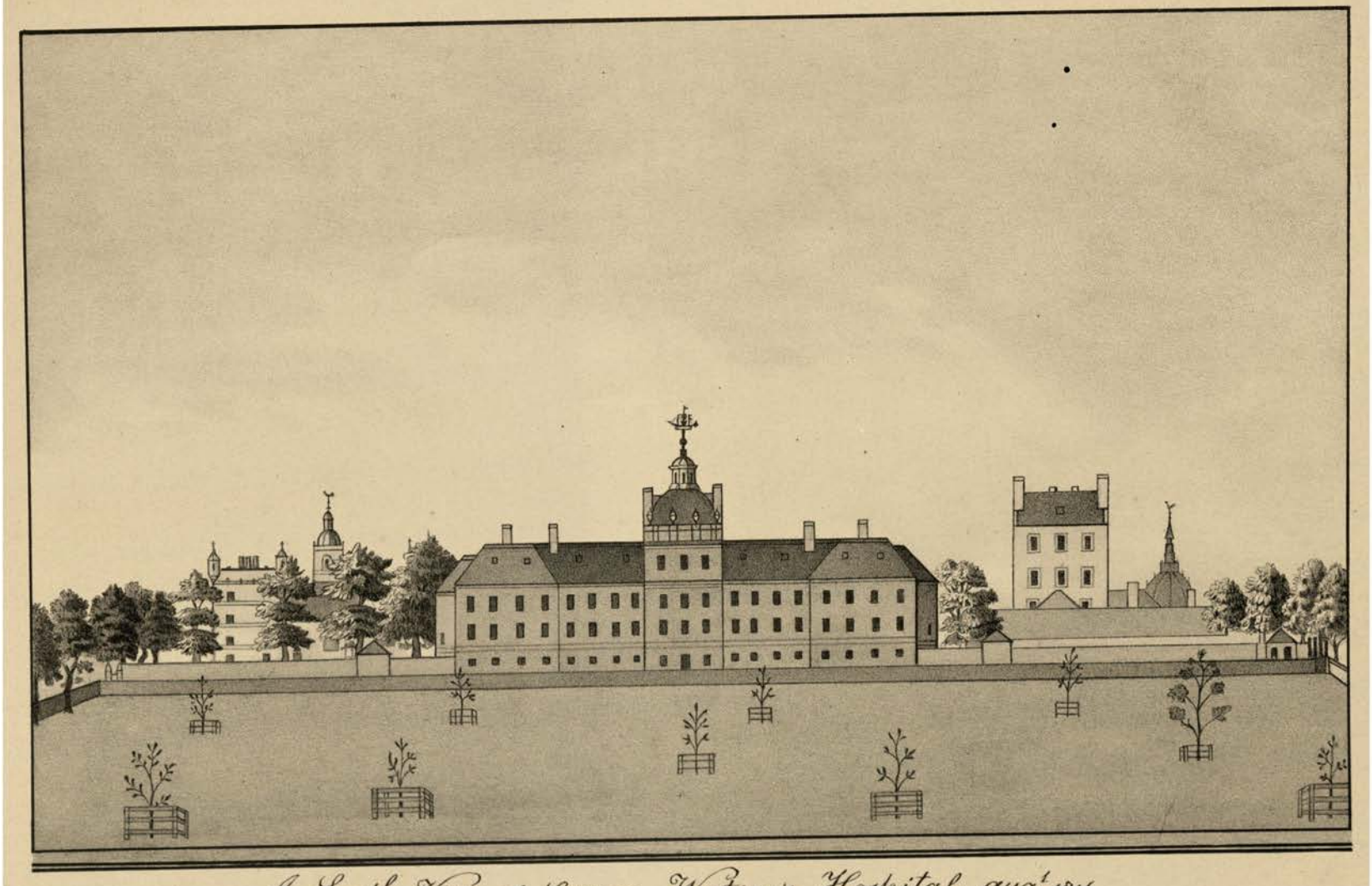
A View from Princes Street. July 1816.



A View of the North Bridge and Calton Hill 1816



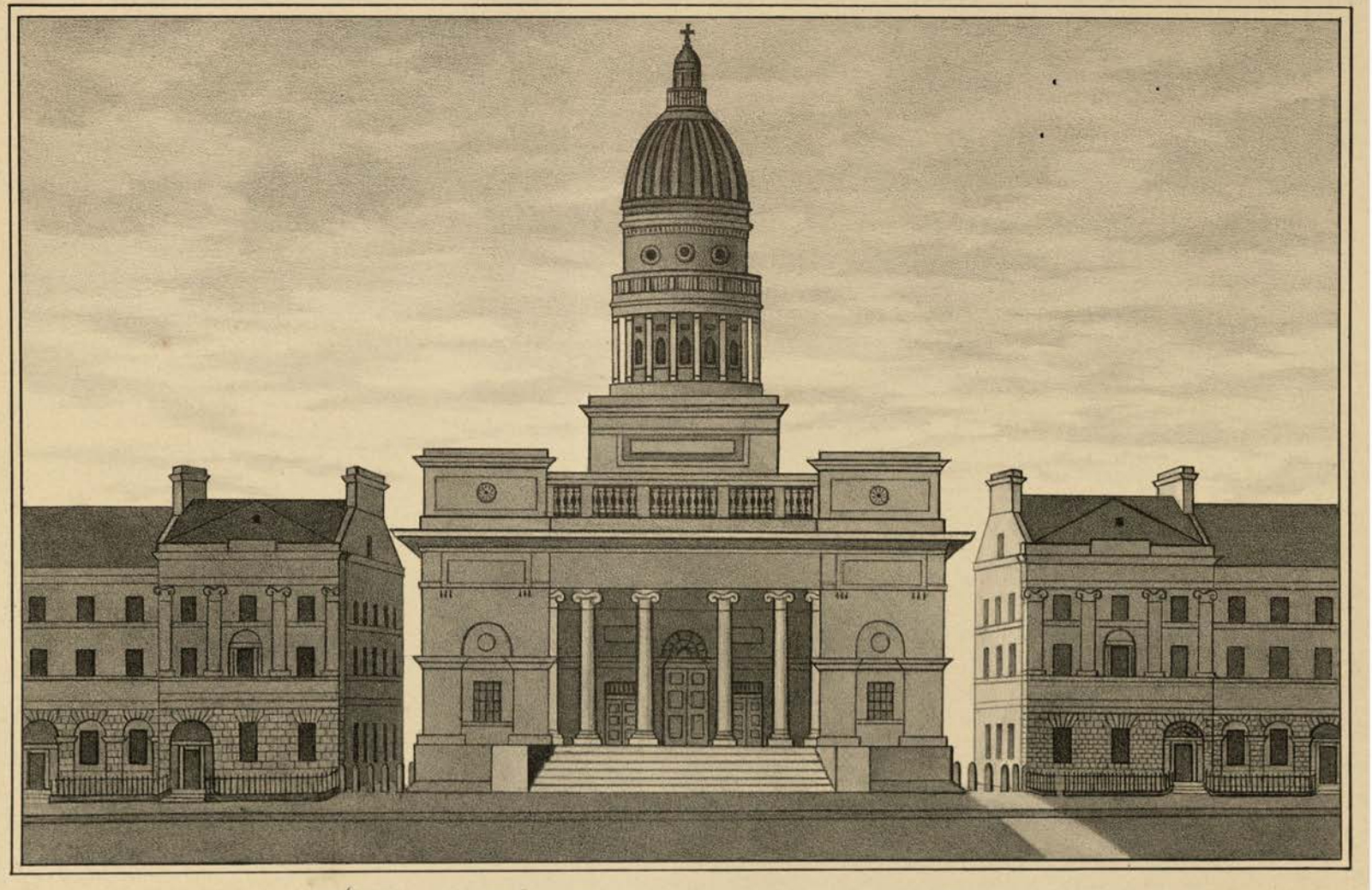
A View Taken from the Castle Gate aug.t 1816



A South View of George Watson's Hospital aug.t 1816.

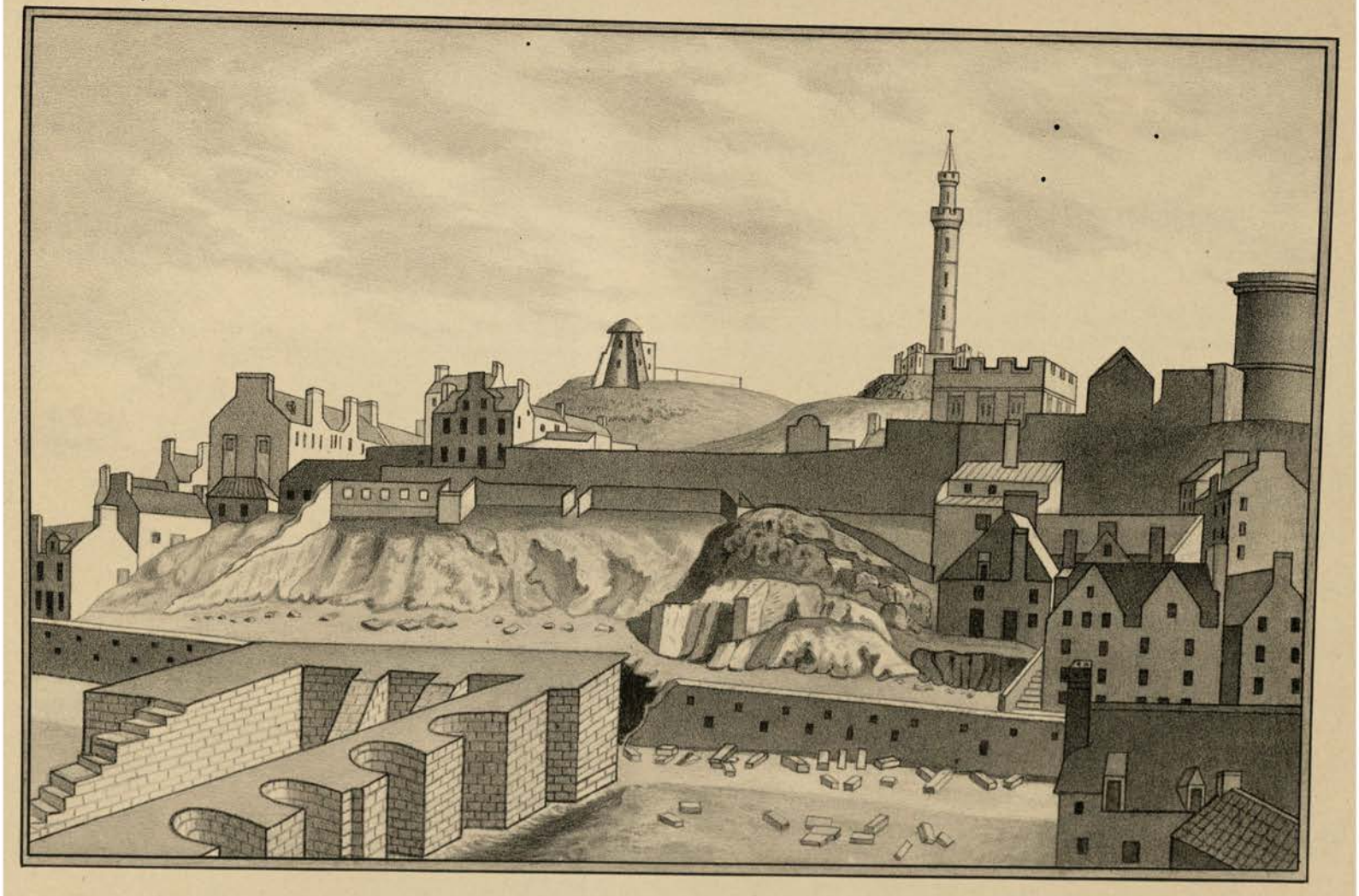
View of Salisbury Craigs and Arthur's Seat from St. Leonards, Dalkeith Road.

1816



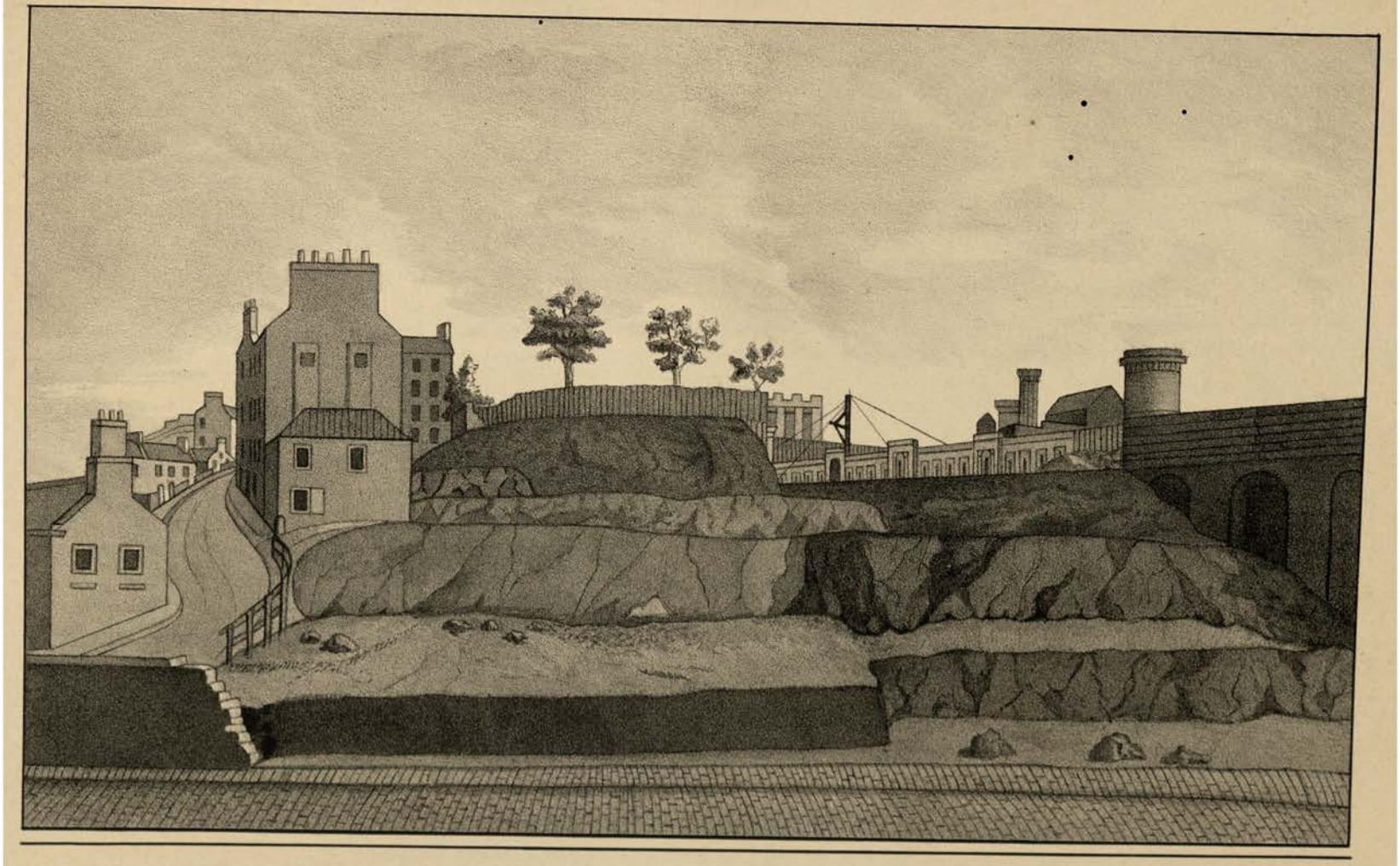
S.t Georges Church, Charlotte Square aug.t 1816.

The Foundation of the Prince Regents Bridge. Back of Shakespeares Square
augt. 1816.

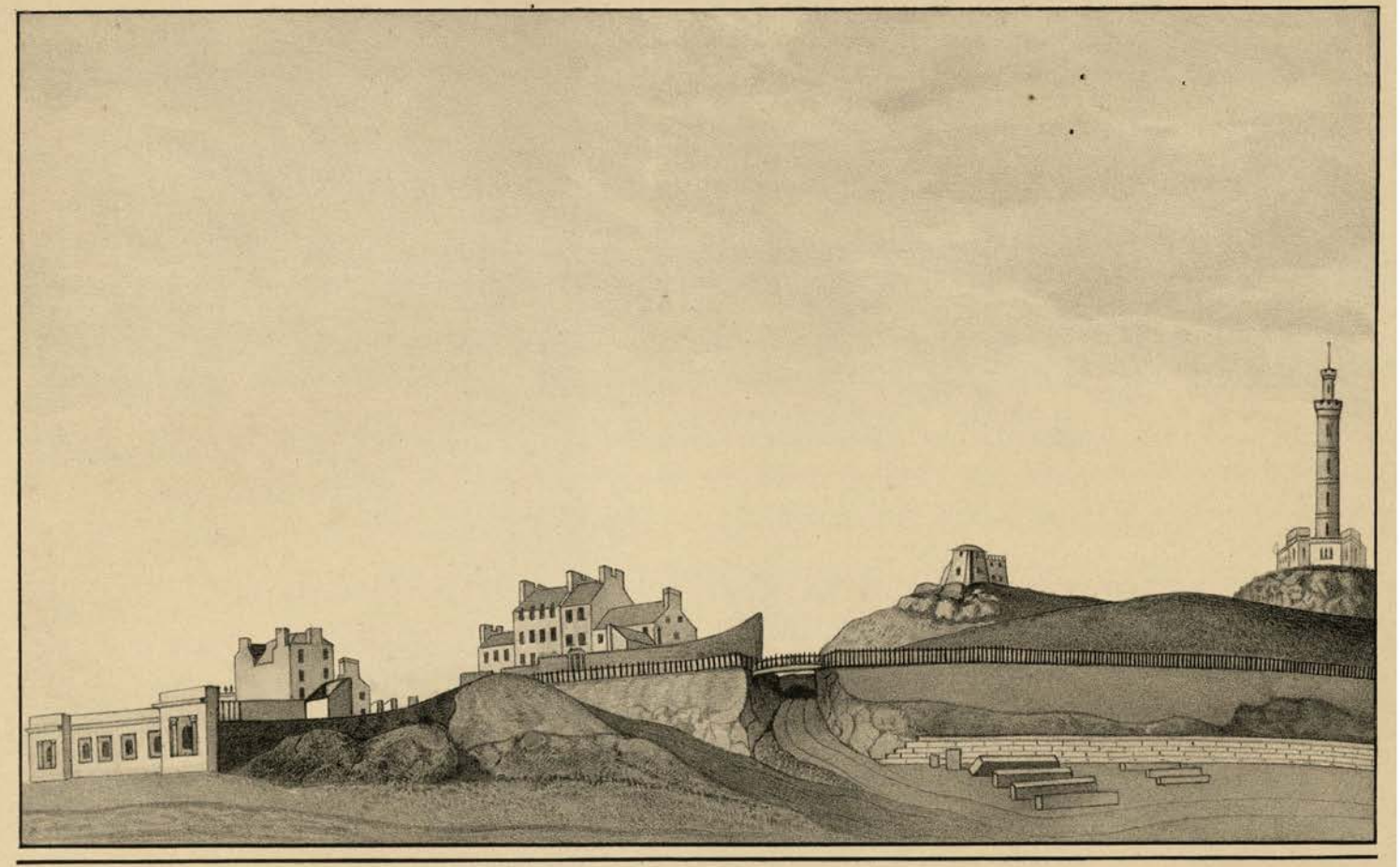


View of the Foundation of the Regent Arch over the Low Calton, Dec.r 1816.

View of the Foundation of Waterloo Place and the Regent Bridge from the West.
July 1817.



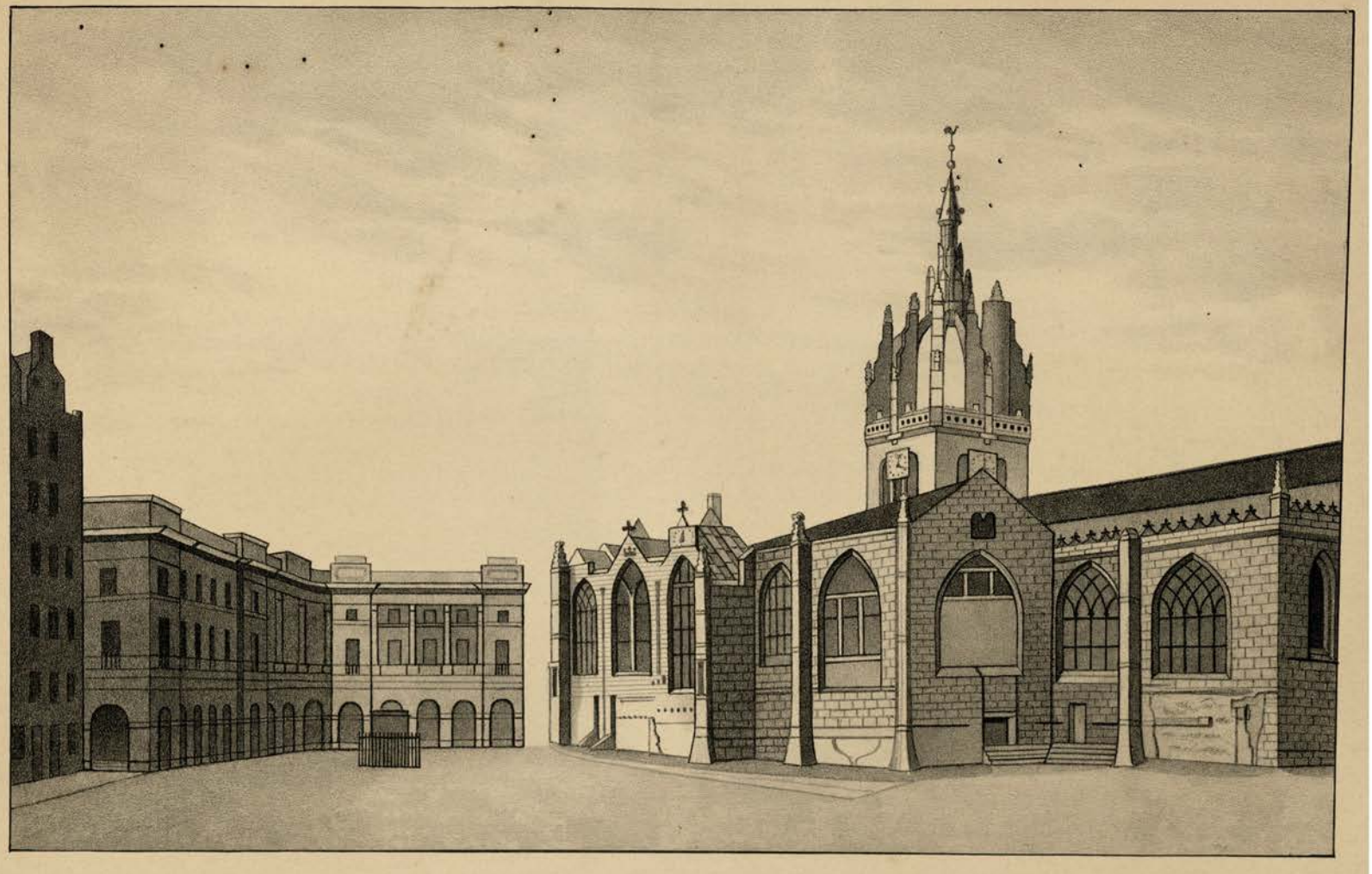
View of the Old Road to the Calton Hill with the Site of the Waterloo Hotel Buildings, 1817.



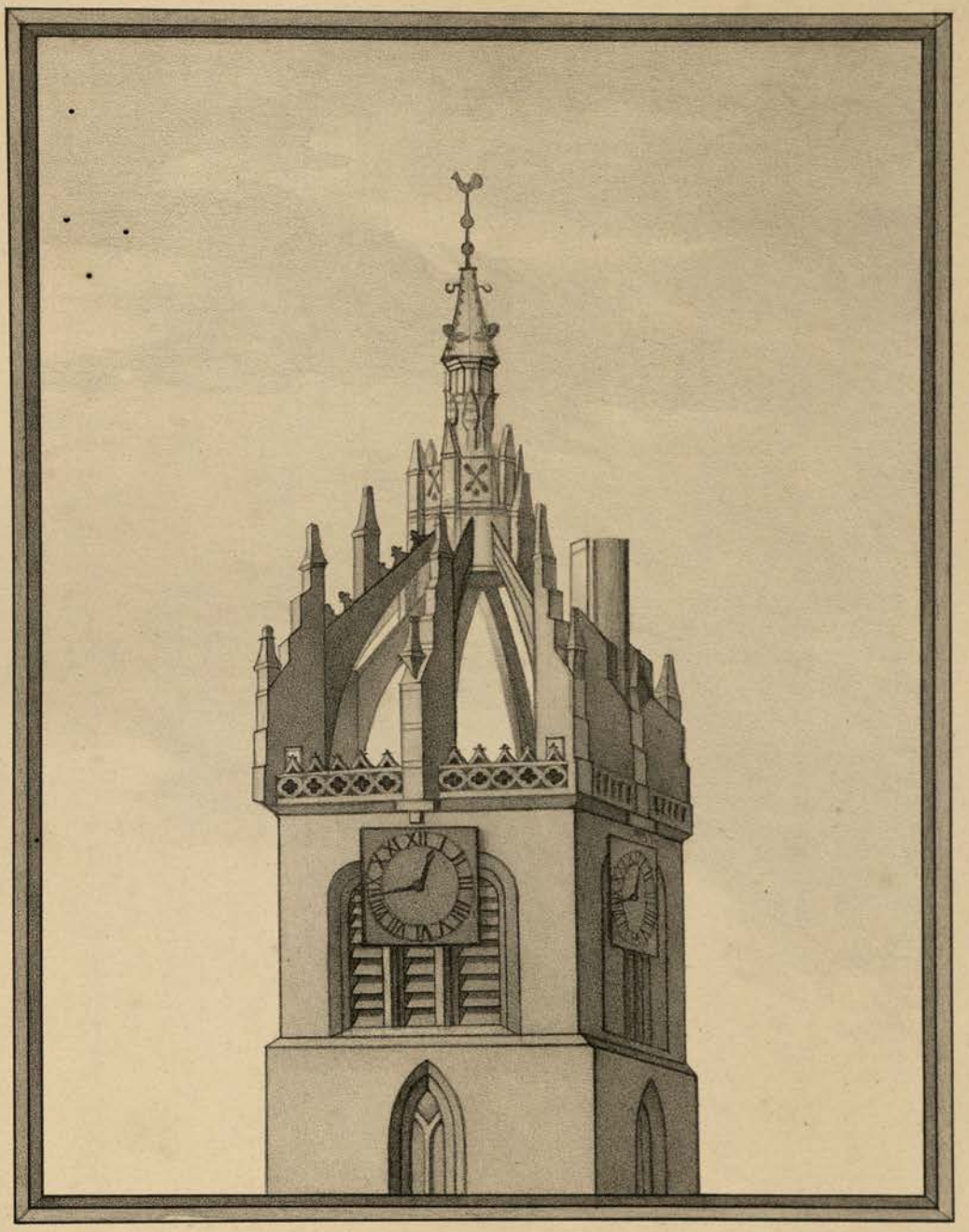
North East End of Waterloo Place, with Site of the Calton Convening Rooms.
9th Oct.r 1818.

View of the South Side of the Lawnmarket, and Weigh-House top of the West Bow, 1817.

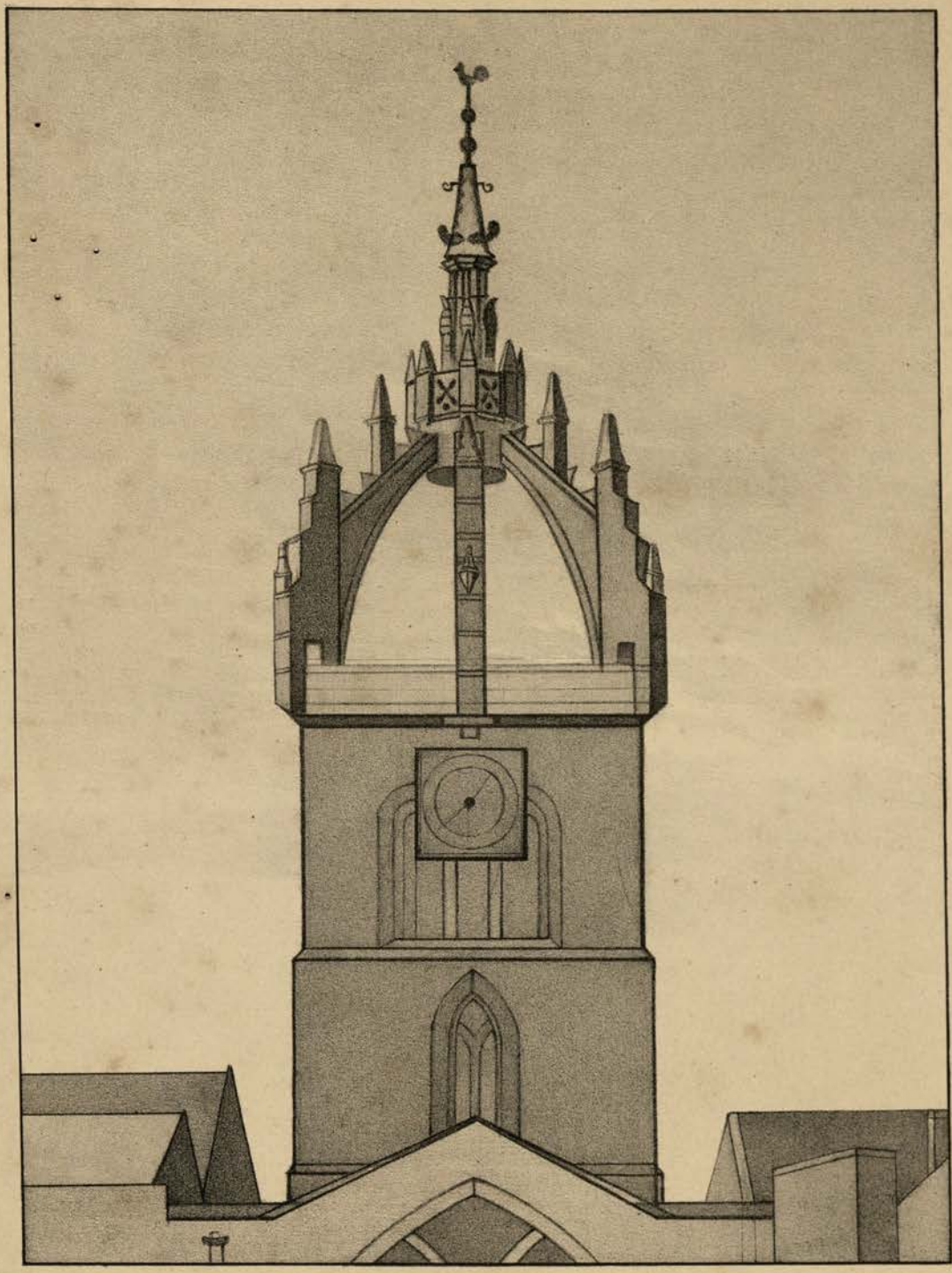
View of the South Side of the High Street from Stevenlaws Close to the Parliament Close 1818.



View of the New Parliament House Buildings with the South Side of St Giles Church, 1822.



The Steeple of St. Giles's Church from the East.
1828.



The Steeple of S.t Giles's Church from the South.
1828.

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